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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The rock band needs more hours of practice.
B) The rock band is going to play here for a month.
C) Their hard work has resulted in a big success.
D) He appreciates the woman's help with the band.
2. A) Go on a diving tour in Europe.
B) Add 300 dollars to his budget.
C) Travel overseas on his own.
D) Join a package tour to Mexico.
3. A) In case some problem should occur.
B) Something unexpected has happened.
C) To avoid more work later on.
D) To make better preparations.
4. A) The woman asked for a free pass to try out the facilities.
B) The man is going to renew his membership in a fitness center.
C) The woman can give the man a discount if he joins the club now.
D) The man can try out the facilities before he becomes a member.
5. A) He is not afraid of challenge.
B) He is not fit to study science.
C) He is worried about the test.
D) He is going to drop the physics course.
6. A) Pay for part of the picnic food.
B) Invite Gary's family to dinner.
C) Buy something special for Gary.
D) Take some food to the picnic.
7. A) Bus drivers' working conditions.

- B) A labor dispute at a bus company.
- C) Public transportation.
- D) A corporate takeover.
- 8. A) The bank statement.
- B) Their sales overseas.
- C) The payment for an order.
- D) The check just deposited.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) A hotel receptionist.
- B) A private secretary.
- C) A shop assistant.
- D) A sales manager.
- 10. A) Voice.
- B) Intelligence.
- C) Appearance.
- D) Manners.
- 11. A) Arrange one more interview.
- B) Offer the job to David Wallace.
- C) Report the matter to their boss.
- D) Hire Barbara Jones on a trial basis.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 12. A) He invented the refrigerator.
- B) He patented his first invention.
- C) He got a degree in Mathematics.
- D) He was admitted to university.
- 13. A) He distinguished himself in low temperature physics.
- B) He fell in love with Natasha Willoughby.
- C) He became a professor of Mathematics.
- D) He started to work on refrigeration.
- 14. A) Finding the true nature of subatomic particles.
- B) Their work on very high frequency radio waves.
- C) Laying the foundations of modern mathematics.
- D) Their discovery of the laws of cause and effect.
- 15. A) To teach at a university.
- B) To patent his inventions.
- C) To spend his remaining years.
- D) To have a three-week holiday.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) They have fallen prey to wolves.
B) They have become a tourist attraction.
C) They have caused lots of damage to crops.
D) They have become a headache to the community.
17. A) To celebrate their victory.
B) To cheer up the hunters.
C) To scare the wolves.
D) To alert the deer.
18. A) They would help to spread a fatal disease.
B) They would pose a threat to the children.
C) They would endanger domestic animals.
D) They would eventually kill off the deer.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) She is an interpreter.
B) She is a tourist guide.
C) She is a domestic servant.
D) She is from the royal family.
20. A) It was used by the family to hold dinner parties.
B) It is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain.
C) It was frequently visited by heads of state.
D) It is furnished like one in a royal palace.
21. A) It is elaborately decorated.
B) It has survived some 2000 years.
C) It is very big, with only six slim legs.
D) It is shaped like an ancient Spanish boat.
22. A) They are uncomfortable to sit in for long.
B) They do not match the oval table at all.
C) They have lost some of their legs.
D) They are interesting to look at.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) It is an uncommon infectious disease.
B) It destroys the patient's ability to think.
C) It is a disease very difficult to diagnose.
D) It is the biggestcrippler of young adults.
24. A) Search for the best cure.
B) Hurry up and live life.
C) Write a book about her life.
D) Exercise more and work harder.
25. A) Aggressive.
B) Adventurous.
C) Sophisticated.
D) Self-centered.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally. When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

It's difficult to estimate the number of youngsters involved in home schooling, where children are not sent to school and receive their formal education from one or both parents. (26) _____ and court decisions have made it legally possible in most states for parents to educate their children at home, and each year more people take advantage of that opportunity. Some states require parents or a home tutor to meet teacher certification standards, and many require parents to complete legal forms to verify that their children are receiving (27) _____ in state-approved curricula.

Supporters of home education claim that it's less expensive and far more (28) _____ than mass public education. Moreover, they cite several advantages: alleviation of school overcrowding, strengthened family relationships, lower (29) _____ rates, the fact that students are allowed to learn at their own rate, increased (30) _____, higher standardized test scores, and reduced (31) _____ problems.

Critics of the home schooling movement (32) _____ that it creates as many problems as it solves. They acknowledge that, in a few cases, home schooling offers educational opportunities superior to those found in most public schools, but few parents can provide such educational advantages. Some parents who withdraw their children from the schools (33) _____ home schooling have an inadequate educational background and insufficient formal training to provide a satisfactory education for their children. Typically,

parents have fewer technological resources (34) _____ than do schools. However, the relatively inexpensive computer technology that is readily available today is causing some to challenge the notion that home schooling is in any way (35) _____ more highly structured classroom education.



Section A

1. W: What a wonderful performance! Your rock band has never sounded better.

M: Many thanks. I guess all those hours of practice in the past month are finally paying off.

Q: What does the man mean?

2. M: I can't decide what to do for my summer vacation. I either want to go on a bike tour of Europe or go diving in Mexico.

W: Well, We were offering an all-inclusive two-week trip to Mexico for only 300 dollars.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do for his vacation?

3. W: How long do you think this project might take?

M: I'd say about three months, but it could take longer if something unexpected happened. Maybe we'd better allow an extra month, so we won't have to worry about being late.

Q: Why does the man say extra time should be allowed for the project?

4. M: I'm thinking about becoming a member here, and I'd like some information.

W: Sure. A three-month membership costs 150 dollars, and that includes use of the wait room, sauna and pool. I'll give you a free pass so that you can try out the facilities before you decide.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. W: I'm sorry to hear that you failed the physics course, Ted.

M: Let's face it. I'm just not cut out to be a scientist.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. M: Gary insisted on buying the food for the picnic. W: That's pretty generous of him. But shouldn't we at least offer to share the expenses? He has a big family to support.

Q: What does the woman suggest they do?

7. W: Did you see the headlines in the paper this morning?

M: Yeah. Apparently the bus company will be laying off its employees if they can't reach an agreement on wages by midnight.

Q: What did the man read about?

8. W: Have we received payment for the overseas order we delivered last

month?

M: Yes. The check came in yesterday afternoon. I'll be depositing it when I go to the bank today.

Q: What is the woman concerned about?

Conversation 1

W: OK, that's it. Now we have to make a decision. We might as well do that now, don't you think?

M: Sure, let's see. First we saw Frank Brisenski. What did you think of him?

W: Well, he's certainly a very polite young man.

M: And very relaxed, too.

W: But his appearance...

M: Um... he wasn't well-dressed. He wasn't even wearing a tie.

W: But he did have a nice voice. He'd sound good on the telephone.

M: True. And I thought he seemed very intelligent. He answered all our questions very well.

W: That's true, but dressing well is important. Well, let's think about the others. Now what about Barbara Jones? She had a nice voice, too. She'd sound good on the telephone, and she was well-dressed, too.

M: Um... she did look very neat, very nicely dressed, but...

W: But so shy. She wouldn't be very good at talking to people at the front desk.

M: Um... OK. Now who was next? Ah...Yes, David Wallace. I thought he was very good, had a lot of potential. What do you think?

W: Um... he seemed like a very bright guy. He dressed very nicely, too. And he had a really nice appearance.

M: He seemed relaxed to me, the type of person people feel comfortable with right away.

W: He was polite, but also very friendly and relaxed as you say. I think he'll be good with the guests at the front desk.

M: He had a very pleasant voice, too.

W: That's right. OK, good! I guess we have our receptionist then, don't you?

M: Yes, I think so. Well just offer the job to...

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What are the speakers looking for?

10. What is Frank Brisenski's weakness?

11. What do the speakers decide to do?

Conversation 2

W: Hello?

M: Hello. Is that the reference library?

W: Yes. Can I help you?

M: I hope so. I rang earlier and asked for some information about Dennis Hutton, the scientist. You asked me to ring back.

W: Oh, yes. I have found something.

M: Good. I've got a pencil and paper. Perhaps you could read out what it says.

W: Certainly. Hutton Dennis, born Darlington, 1836, died New York, 1920.

M: Yes, got that.

W: Inventor and physicist, the son of a farm worker. He was admitted to the University of London at the age of 15.

M: Yes.

W: He graduated at 17 with the first class degree in physics and mathematics. All right?

M: Yes, all right.

W: He made his first notable achievement at the age of 18. It was a method of refrigeration which arose from his work in low temperature physics. He became a professor of mathematics at the University of Manchester at 24, where he remained for twelve years. During that time, he married one of his students, Natasha Willoughby.

M: Yes, go on.

W: Later, working together in London, they laid the foundations of modern physics by showing that normal laws of cause and effect do not apply at the level of subatomic particles. For this, he and his wife received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1910, and did so again in 1912 for their work on very high frequency radio waves. In his lifetime, Hutton patented 244 inventions. Do you want any more?

M: Yes. When did he go to America?

W: Let me see. In 1920, he went to teach in New York and died there suddenly after only three weeks. Still he was a good age.

M: Yes, I suppose so. Well, thanks.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What do we learn about Dennis Hutton when he was 15?

13. What did Dennis Hutton do at the age of 21?

14. For what would Dennis Hutton and his wife awarded the Nobel Prize the second time?

15. Why did Dennis Hutton do to New York?

Section B

Passage 1

In America, white-tailed deer are more numerous than ever before, so abundant in fact that they've become a suburban nuisance and a health hazard. Why can't the herd be thinned the old-fashioned way? The small community of North Haven on Long Island is home to some six hundred to seven hundred deer. The Department of Environmental Conservation estimates the optimum population at 60. The town has been browsed bare of vegetation, except where gardens and shrubs are protected by high fences. Drivers routinely collide with deer and there are so many dead bodies left by

the side of the road that the town has made it a deal with a local pet cemetery to collect and dispose of the bodies. Some people in the town have become ill from deer-transmitted diseases. On the occasions when hunting has been tried, local animal rights people have worked to secure court orders against the hunts. And when that is failed, they stop the hunters, banging on pots and pans to alert the deer. Town meetings called to discuss the problem inevitably dissolved into confrontations. The activists believe simply that the deer are not the problem. Some communities have even discussed the possibility of bringing wolves back into the ecological mix. That means wolves in the suburbs of New York. It is almost too wonderful not to try it. The wolves would kill deer, of course. They would also terrorize and kill dogs and cats which is not what the suburban dwellers have in mind.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What do we learn about white-tailed deer in North Heaven?
17. Why do local animal rights people bang on pots and pans?
18. What would happen if wolves brought back into the ecological mix?

Passage 2

And now, if you'll walk this way, ladies and gentlemen, the next room we're going to see is the room in which the family used to hold their formal dinner parties and even occasionally entertain heads of state and royalty. However, they managed to keep this room friendly and intimate. And I think you'll agree, it has a very informal atmosphere, quite unlike some grand houses you visit. The curtains were never drawn, even at night, so guests got a view of the lake and fountains outside which were lit up at night - a very attractive sight. As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, the guests were seated very informally around this oval table, which would add to the relaxed atmosphere. The table dates from the 18th century and is made from Spanish oak. It's rather remarkable for the fact that although it's extremely big, it's supported by just six rather slim legs. However, it seems to have survived like that for 200 years, so it's probably going to last a bit longer. The chairs which go with the table are not a complete set. There were originally six of them. They are interesting for the fact that they are very plain and undecorated for the time, with only one plain central panel at the back and no armrests. I myself find them rather uncomfortable to sit in for very long, but people were used to more discomfort in the past. And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you'd like to follow me into the great hall...

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about the speaker?
20. What does the speaker say about the room they are visiting?
21. What is said about the oval table in the room?
22. What does the speaker say about the chairs?

Passage 3

Janet James was 22 years old when she was diagnosed with MS - a disease that attacks the body's nerves. She has just graduated from college and got a job at an advertising agency when she began to sense that something strange was going on inside her body. When James realized how severe her illness was, she knew she had better hurry up and live life. MS is the biggestcrippler of young adults. And although she didn't have many symptoms, she knew it was just a matter of time. First on her agenda was to pursue her dream of hosting a pop music program. She worked at a radio station for a year, always aware that her body was degenerating. Then her best friend moved away. And one night James began screaming, "I got to go! I got to go!" Two weeks later, she arrived in Alaska, thousands of miles from her friends, her family and her past. "Everything fell into place," she recalls. A 23-year-old girl with an incurable disease can fly to Alaska and everything can work out. The MS attacks came and went. And most of the time they hardly slowed her down. James hiked, fished, learnt to sail and experimented with hot air ballooning. "I lived for adventure," she says. "Nobody ever had a better time or did more exotic strange things than I did in an 8-year period." Inevitably however, the day came when she was so weakened that she had to return to Pittsburgh, her hometown. There she began relieving her adventures by writing a book about them. Her book was published in 1993.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What does the speaker say about MS?

24. What did Janet James decide to do after her disease was diagnosed?

25. What sort of person can we infer Janet James is?

Section C

It's difficult to estimate the number of youngsters involved in home schooling where children are not sent to school and receive their formal education from one or both parents. Legislation and court decisions have made it legally possible in most states for parents to educate their children at home, and each year more people take advantage of that opportunity. Some states require parents or a home tutor to meet teacher certification standards, and many require parents to complete legal forms to verify that their children are receiving instruction in state-approved curriculum.

Supporters of home education claim that it's less expensive and far more efficient than mass public education. Moreover, they site several advantages: the alleviation of school overcrowding, strengthen family relationships, lower dropout rates, the facts that students are allowed to learn at their own rate, increased motivation, higher standardized test scores, and reduced discipline problems.

Critics of the home schooling movement content that it creates as many problems as it solves. They acknowledge that, in a few cases, home schooling offers educational opportunities superior to those found in most public schools, but few parents can provide such educational advantages. Some

parents who withdraw their children from the schools in favor of home schooling have an inadequate educational background and insufficient formal training to provide a satisfactory education for their children. Typically, parents have fewer technological resources at their disposal than do schools. However, the relatively inexpensive computer technology that is readily available today is causing some to challenge the notion that home schooling is in any way inferior to more highly structured classroom education.

2013 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Labor problems.
B) Weather conditions.
C) An error in the order.
D) Misplacing of goods.
2. A) What the woman says makes a lot of sense.
B) The rich are opposed to social welfare.
C) He is sympathetic with poor people.
D) He agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
3. A) He will be practicing soccer.
B) He has work to finish in time.
C) He will be attending a meeting.
D) He has a tough problem to solve.
4. A) Mary should get rid of her pet as soon as possible.
B) Mary will not be able to keep a dog in the building.
C) Mary is not happy with the ban on pet animals.
D) Mary might as well send her dog to her relative.
5. A) The twins' voices are quite different.
B) Lisa and Gale are not very much alike.
C) He does not believe they are twin sisters.
D) The woman seems a bit hard of hearing.
6. A) The serious economic crisis in Britain.
B) A package deal to be signed in November.
C) A message from their business associates.
D) Their ability to deal with financial problems.
7. A) It is impossible to remove the stain completely.

- B) The man will be charged extra for the service.
 - C) The man has to go to the main cleaning facility.
 - D) Cleaning the pants will take longer than usual.
8. A) European markets.
- B) A protest rally.
 - C) Luxury goods.
 - D) Imported products.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He made a business trip.
- B) He had a quarrel with Marsha.
 - C) He talked to her on the phone.
 - D) He resolved a budget problem.
10. A) She may have to be fired for poor performance.
- B) She has developed some serious mental problem.
 - C) She is in charge of the firm's budget planning.
 - D) She supervises a number of important projects.
11. A) She failed to arrive at the airport on time.
- B) David promised to go on the trip in her place.
 - C) Something unexpected happened at her home.
 - D) She was not feeling herself on that day.
12. A) He frequently gets things mixed up.
- B) He is always finding fault with Marsha.
 - C) He has been trying hard to cover for Marsha.
 - D) He often fails to follow through on his projects.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) They are better sheltered from all the outside temptations.
- B) They are usually more motivated to compete with their peers.
 - C) They have more opportunities to develop their leadership skills.
 - D) They take an active part in more extracurricular activities.
14. A) Its chief positions are held by women.
- B) Its teaching staff consists of women only.
 - C) Its students aim at managerial posts.
 - D) Its students are role models of women.
15. A) It is under adequate control.
- B) It is traditional but colourful.
 - C) They are more or less isolated from the outside world.
 - D) They have ample opportunities to meet the opposite sex.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) By invading the personal space of listeners.
- B) By making gestures at strategic points.
- C) By speaking in a deep, loud voice.
- D) By speaking with the local accent.
- 17. A) To promote sportsmanship among business owners.
- B) To encourage people to support local sports groups.
- C) To raise money for a forthcoming local sports event.
- D) To show his family's contribution to the community.
- 18. A) They are known to be the style of the sports world.
- B) They would certainly appeal to his audience.
- C) They represent the latest fashion in the business circles.
- D) They are believed to communicate power and influence.
- 19. A) To cover up his own nervousness.
- B) To create a warm personal atmosphere.
- C) To enhance the effect of background music.
- D) To allow the audience to better enjoy his slides.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) She was the first educated slave of John Wheatley's.
- B) She was the greatest female poet in Colonial America.
- C) She was born about the time of the War of Independence.
- D) She was the first African-American slave to publish a book.
- 21. A) Revise in a number of times.
- B) Obtain consent from her owner.
- C) Go through a scholarly examination.
- D) Turn to the colonial governor for help.
- 22. A) Literary works calling for the abolition of slavery.
- B) Religious scripts popular among slaves in America.
- C) A rich stock of manuscripts left by historical figures.
- D) Lots of lost works written by African-American women.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) It is a trait of generous character.
B) It is a reflection of self-esteem.
C) It is an indicator of high intelligence.
D) It is a sign of happiness and confidence.
24. A) It was self-defeating.
B) It was aggressive.
C) It was the essence of comedy.
D) It was something admirable.
25. A) It is a double-edged sword.
B) It is a feature of a given culture.
C) It is a unique gift of human beings.
D) It is a result of both nature and nurture.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

It is important that we be mindful of the earth, the planet out of which we are born and by which we are nourished, guided, healed-the planet, however, which we have (26) _____ to a considerable degree in these past two centuries of (27) _____ exploitation. This exploitation has reached such (28) _____ that presently it appears that some hundreds of thousands of species will be (29) _____ before the end of the century.

In our times, human shrewdness has mastered the deep (30) _____ of the earth at a level far beyond the capacities of earlier peoples. We can break the mountains apart; we can drain the rivers and flood the valleys. We can turn the most luxuriant forests into throwaway paper products. We can (31) _____ the great grass cover of the western plains and pour (32) _____ chemicals into the soil until the soil is dead and blows away in the wind. We can pollute the air with acids, the rivers with sewage(□□), the seas with oil. We can invent computers (33) _____ processing ten million calculations per second. And why"? To increase the volume and the speed with which we move natural resources through the consumer economy to the junk pile or the waste heap. Our managerial skills are measured by the competence (34) _____ in accelerating this process. If in these activities the physical features of the planet are damaged, if the environment is made inhospitable for (35) _____ living species, then so be it. We are, supposedly, creating a technological wonderworld.



Section A

1. W: Has my order arrived yet? I had been expecting it since last week.
M: I called the company this morning. They had some labor problems you're
your order will be shipped late. It should be here by the end of the week.
Q: What has caused the delay of the shipment?
2. W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson's views on social welfare. He seems to
suggest the poor are robbing the rich.
M: He might have used better words to express his idea. But I think what he
said makes a lot of sense.
Q: What does the man mean?
3. M: Liz, I just found out that I have a meeting and can't pick up the kids after
their soccer practice. Will you be able to pick them up in time?
W: Yes, that won't be a problem. I think I can finish early today.
Q: Why does the man say he can't pick up the kids?
4. W: Marv is going to get a little dog from one of her relatives.
M: Really? But I hear her apartment building is about to place a ban on pet
animals.
Q: What does the man imply?
5. W: I can never tell whether it's Lisa or Gale on the phone. Their voices
sound incredibly similar.
M: That's about the only thing they have in common for twins, believe it or
not.
Q: What does the man mean?
6. W: Jay, what does the fax from our associates in Britain say?
M: They want to know if the economic crisis would affect our ability to carry
out the deal we signed last November.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?
7. M: Do you think you'll be able to get this ink stain out of my pants?
W: It won't be a problem, but I need to send them over to our main cleaning
facility. That's an extra day's time.
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. W: That looks like a protest rally. I wonder what they are protesting against.
M: That sign says they are against importing luxury goods from Europe. They
seem to be getting so worked up about that.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?

Conversation 1

W: What is it, Bob? You sounded pretty serious on the phone. Have we still got

a budget problem?

M: I don't know. I hope not. The meeting's on Friday. But that's not what I want to talk to you about. Er... Close the door, will you? It's Marsha.

W: Marsha? What about her?

M: I am worried. I don't know what to do. She is just not performing. We may have to let her go.

W: Fire her? She's been with us for a long time, Bob. If she leaves, it will be a big loss to us. She's done really excellent work.

M: Yes, but lately, the last month or so in fact, there have been a lot of problems. She's changed. Not only did she have a tendency to be moody all the time, but she misses appointments, doesn't follow through on projects and doesn't seem to plan anything till the last minute.

W: Em... Did she ever explain why she didn't show up for the Denver Trip?

M: No, she said she was sorry and that wouldn't happen again. Something about her mixed up on the arrangement to get to the airport. Now whenever anybody mentions the subject to her, she just goes silent. I don't know. Thank goodness, David pulled her out as a whole on that one.

W: Yes, he did a really fine job, filling in for Marsha like that at the last minute.

M: I don't think it was the first time he has to do that. If we knew all the facts, I think we'd found that he has been covering for Marsha on quite a few projects.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Why did the woman send the message to the man?

10. What does the woman say about the new suppliers?

11. How did the man get the contract?

12. What does the woman suggest they do?

Conversation 2 □□□□□□□□

M: You are the headmistress of the Oxford high school for girls. How many girls do you have here?

W: We have 650 girls.

M: In your experience, do girls do better academically and later professionally in single sex schools?

W: Yes, I think they do better academically. And you can measure that very crudely from the examination results. I also think they do better academically because they have more opportunities to take the leading role in discussions and managerial responsibilities. I think they see the role models of chief positions of the school being held by women.

M: I wonder if you could say then in a few words what the advantages are for a girl in the single sex school.

W: Well, I think within the classroom, she is going to have full opportunity to express her own opinions. She isn't going to be shouted down by overconfident young gentlemen.

M: Are teenagers in particular do you think shouted too much from the

contact with the opposite sex? Does this cause difficulties when they find themselves in mixed groups?

W: Well, I would like to find the parents who could shelter girls from the opposite sex if they live in Oxford. They encounter boys all the time socially out of school and through debating societies and things like that some school activities as well.

M: So, no disadvantages at all?

W: I don't think there are any disadvantages. I think that it is grossly overstated that one needs to have contact with the opposite sex right through the whole of life in the classroom and outside the classroom at their all ages.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What does the woman say about the girls in her school?

14. What do we learn about the woman school?

15. What does the woman say about the girls' social life?

Section B

Passage 1

Larry arrived early for his speaking engagement. He positioned the table so that he could move close to the audience at strategic points in a speech. He had read that speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners, encouraging an emotional response. For the same reason, he placed the chairs close to each other, and raised the temperature to a slightly uncomfortable level. The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of corporate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups. To enhance his credibility with the audience, Larry had brought some slides of his family attending sports events. One photo showed him at an award ceremony where he had been honored for his financial contribution to a local baseball team. Realizing that this particular audience would find his regional accent unattractive, Larry planned to speak with an accent that would be more acceptable to his audience. After reading a book on how to dress for success he had purchased an expensive dark new suit and golden tie. He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence. Just before people began entering the hall. Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech. He hoped that these added effects would encourage his audience to support local sports teams. He had also planned the content of his speech to focus on the teams with the best records, the ones that had won the most games in the last season.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. How can the speaker make himself more persuasive when delivering a speech?

17. For what purpose was Larry going to make a speech?

18. Why did Larry purchase an expensive navy suit and golden tie?

19. Why did Larry dim the lights and turn up the sound system before people entered the hall?

Passage 2

Phyllis Wheatley was a young African-American slave, who belonged to landowner John Wheatley in Colonial America. She was also a poet and the first African, American ever to publish a book. Her poems on various subjects, religious and moral, were printed in Boston in 1773, three years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Early slaves were generally denied education, but Wheatley was allowed by her owner to study poetry, Latin and the Bible. And by the time she reached her late teens, she had written enough poetry to put together a slender book of verse. Even so, publication was difficult. The publisher, fearful of being cheated, forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated men, including the colonial governor. The board of judges questioned Wheatley extensively and ruled that she was educated enough to have written the book. Only then was publication permitted. Wheatley may have been the first but she was not the only slave to write a book during the growing days of the Republic. Unfortunately, most of the early popular African-American writers have been all but forgotten in modern times until now. A Cornell professor Henry Louis Gates recently studied a research project looking into 19th-century African-American fiction and poetry. In the process, he uncovered numerous lost works, almost half of which were written by African-American women. In varied literary styles, the newly resurfaced manuscripts offered a rich stock of African-American culture, recreating among other things the early days of slavery and the importance of religion to the slaves.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What does the speaker say about Phyllis Wheatley?

21. What was Wheatley forced to do to get her book published?

22. What did professor Henry Louis Gates uncover in the process of his research?

Passage 3

In today's personality stakes, nothing is more highly valued than a sense of humor. We seek it out in others and are proud to claim it in ourselves, perhaps even more than good looks or intelligence. If someone has a great sense of humor, we reason, it means that they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life. This attitude would have surprised the ancient Greeks, who believed humor to be essentially aggressive. "And in fact, our admiration for the comically gifted is relatively new, and not very well-founded," says Rod Martin, a psychologist at the University of Western Ontario. Being funny isn't necessarily an indicator of good social skills and well-being, his research has shown it may just as likely be a sign of personality flaws. He has found that humor is a double edged sword. It can forge better

relationships and help you cope with life, or it can be corrosive, eating away at self-esteem and irritating others. "It's a form of communication, like speech, and we all use it differently, says Martin. We use bonding humor to enhance our social connections—but we also may imply it as a way of excluding or rejecting an outsider. Though humor is essentially social, how you use it says a lot about your sense of self. Those who use self-defeating humor, making fun of themselves for the enjoyment of others, tend to maintain that hostility toward themselves even when they are alone. Similarly, those who are able to view the world with amused tolerance are often equally forgiving of their own shortcomings.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 23. How do people today view humor according to the speaker?
- 24. What did ancient Greeks think of humor?
- 25. What has psychologist Rod Martin found about humor?

Section C

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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) College tuition has become a heavy burden for the students.
B) College students are in general politically active nowadays.
C) He is doubtful about the effect of the students' action.
D) He took part in many protests when he was at college.
2. A) Jay is organizing a party for the retiring dean.
B) Jay is surprised to learn of the party for him.
C) The dean will come to Jay's birthday party.
D) The class has kept the party a secret from Jay.
3. A) He found his wallet in his briefcase.
B) He went to the lost-and-found office.
C) He left his things with his car in the garage.
D) He told the woman to go and pick up his car.
4. A) The show he directed turned out to be a success.
B) He watches only those comedies by famous directors.
C) New comedies are exciting, just like those in the 1960s.
D) TV comedies have not improved much since the 1960s.
5. A) All vegetables should be cooked fresh.
B) The man should try out some new recipes.
C) Overcooked vegetables are often tasteless.
D) The man should stop boiling the vegetables.
6. A) Sort out their tax returns.
B) Help them tidy up the house.
C) Figure out a way to avoid taxes.
D) Help them to decode a message.
7. A) He didn't expect to complete his work so soon.

- B) He has devoted a whole month to his research.
 - C) The woman is still trying to finish her work.
 - D) The woman remains a total mystery to him.
8. A) He would like to major in psychology too.
- B) He has failed to register for the course.
 - C) Developmental psychology is newly offered.
 - D) There should be more time for registration.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) The brilliant product design.
- B) The new color combinations.
 - C) The unique craftsmanship.
 - D) The texture of the fabrics.
10. A) Unique tourist attractions.
- B) Traditional Thai silks.
 - C) Local handicrafts.
 - D) Fancy products.
11. A) It will be on the following weekend.
- B) It will be out into the countryside.
 - C) It will last only one day.
 - D) It will start tomorrow.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) A good secondary education.
- B) A pleasant neighbourhood.
 - C) A happy childhood.
 - D) A year of practical training.
13. A) He ought to get good vocational training.
- B) He should be sent to a private school.
 - C) He is academically gifted.
 - D) He is good at carpentry.
14. A) Donwell School.
- B) Enderby High.
 - C) Carlton Abbey.
 - D) Enderby Comprehensive.
15. A) Put Keith in a good boarding school.
- B) Talk with their children about their decision.
 - C) Send their children to a better private school.
 - D) Find out more about the five schools.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) It will be brightly lit.
- B) It will be well ventilated.
- C) It will have a large space for storage.
- D) It will provide easy access to the disabled.
- 17. A) On the first floor.
- B) On the ground floor.
- C) Opposite to the library.
- D) On the same floor as the labs.
- 18. A) To make the building appear traditional.
- B) To match the style of construction on the site.
- C) To cut the construction cost to the minimum.
- D) To embody the subcommittee's design concepts.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Sell financial software.
- B) Write financial software.
- C) Train clients to use financial software.
- D) Conduct research on financial software.
- 20. A) Unsuccessful.
- B) Rewarding.
- C) Tedious.
- D) Important.
- 21. A) He offered online tutorials.
- B) He held group discussions.
- C) He gave the trainees lecture notes.
- D) He provided individual support.
- 22. A) The employees were a bit slow to follow his instruction.
- B) The trainees' problems have to be dealt with one by one.
- C) Nobody is able to solve all the problems in a couple of weeks.
- D) The fault might be in his style of presenting the information.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Their parents tend to overprotect them.
B) Their teachers meet them only in class.
C) They have little close contact with adults.
D) They rarely read any books about adults.
24. A) Real-life cases are simulated for students to learn law.
B) Writers and lawyers are brought in to talk to students.
C) Opportunities are created for children to become writers.
D) More Teacher and Writer Collaboratives are being set up.
25. A) Sixth-graders can teach first-graders as well as teachers.
B) Children are often the best teachers of other children.
C) Paired Learning cultivates the spirit of cooperation.
D) Children like to form partnerships with each other.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Tests may be the most unpopular part of academic life. Students hate them because they produce fear and __26__ about being evaluated, and a focus on grades instead of learning for learning's sake.

But tests are also valuable. A well-constructed test __27__ what you know and what you still need to learn. Tests help you see how your performance __28__ that of others. And knowing that you'll be tested on __29__ material is certainly likely to __30__ you to learn the material more thoroughly.

However, there's another reason you might dislike tests: You may assume that tests have the power to __31__ your worth as a person. If you do badly on a test, you may be tempted to believe that you've received some __32__ information about yourself from the professor, information that says you're a failure in some significant way.

This is a dangerous - and wrong-headed - assumption. If you do badly on a test, it doesn't mean you're a bad person or stupid. Or that you'll never do better again, and that your life is __33__. If you don't do well on a test, you're the same person you were before you took the test - no better, no worse. You just did badly on a test. That's it.

__34__, tests are not a measure of your value as an individual - they are a measure only of how well and how much you studied. Tests are tools; they are indirect and __35__ measures of what we know.



Section A

1. W: The students have been protesting against the increased tuition.
M: Yeah, I heard about the protest. But I don't know how much good it will do.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. W: Jay will turn 21 this week. Does he know the classes are having a surprise party for him?
M: No, he thinks we are giving a party for the retiring dean.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
3. M: Hello, this is Carl's garage. We found Mr. White's briefcase and wallet after he left his car here this morning.
W: He has been wondering where he could have left them. I'll tell him to pick them up this afternoon. Thank you for calling.
Q: What do we learn about Mr. White from the conversation?
4. W: You know, some TV channels have been rerunning a lot of comedies from the 1960s'. What do you think of those old shows?
M: Not much. But the new ones including those done by famous directors are not so entertaining either.
Q: What does the man mean?
5. M: How much longer should I boil these vegetables? The recipe says about 10 minutes in total. W: They look pretty done to me. I doubt you should cook them anymore.
Q: What does the woman mean?
6. W: Tom, are you going to your parents' house tonight?
M: Yes, I promise to help them figure out their tax returns. The tax code is really confusing to them.
Q: What is the man going to do for his parents?
7. W: I was surprised when I heard you'd finished your research project a whole month early.
M: How I managed to do it is still a mystery to me.
Q: What does the man mean?
8. W: I was hoping we could be in the same developmental psychology class.
M: Me too, but by the time I went for registration the course was closed.
Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

- M: It's really amazing how many colors there are in these Thai silks.
W: These are our new designs.
M: Oh, I don't think I've seen this combination of colors before.
W: They're really brilliant, aren't they?
M: Quite dazzling! May I have samples of the new color combinations?

W: Yes, of course. But aren't you going to place an order?

M: We order them regularly, you know, but I do want our buyer who handles fabrics to see them.

W: Have you looked at the wood and stone coverings? Did you like them?

M: Oh, they aren't really what I'm looking for.

W: What do you have in mind?

M: That's the trouble. I've never know exactly until I see it. I usually have more luck when I get away from the tourist places.

W: Out in the countryside you mean.

M: Yeah, exactly. Markets in small towns have turned out best for me.

W: You're more interested than in handicrafts that haven't been commercialized.

M: Yes, real folk arts, pots, dishes, basket ware - the kinds of things that people themselves use.

W: I'm sure we can arrange a trip out into the country for you.

M: I was hoping you'd say that.

W: We can drive out of Bangkok and stop whenever you see something that interests you.

M: That would be wonderful! How soon could we leave?

W: I can't get away tomorrow. But I think I can get a car for the day after.

M: And would we have to come back the same day?

W: No, I think I'll be able to keep the car for three or four days.

M: Wonderful! That'll give me time for areal look around.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What attracts the man to the Thai silks?
10. What is the man looking for in Thailand?
11. What do we learn about the trip the woman promised to arrange for the man?

Conversation 2

W: Well, before we decide we're going to live in Enderby, we really ought to have a look at the schools; we want the children to have a good secondary education, so we'd better see what's available.

M: They gave me some information at the district office and I took notes. It appears there are five secondary schools in Enderby: three state schools and two private.

W: I don't know if we want private schools, do we?

M: I don't think so, but we'll look at them anyway. There's Saint Mary's, that's a Catholic school for girls, and Carlton Abbey - that's a very old boys' boarding school, founded in 1672.

W: Are all the state schools coeducational?

M: Yes, it seems so.

W: I think little Keith is going to be very good with his hands, we ought to send him to a school with good vocational training - carpentry, electronics, that sort

of thing.

M: In that case we are best off at Enderby Comprehensive. I gather they have excellent workshops and instructors. But it says here that Donwell also has good facilities. Enderby High has a little, but they are mostly academic. No vocational training at all at Carlton Abbey or Saint Mary's.

W: What are the schools like academically? How many children go on to university every year?

M: Well, Enderby High is very good - and Carlton Abbey even better, 70% of their pupils go on to university. Donwell isn't so good. Only 8%. And Enderby Comprehensive in Saint Mary's not much more, about 10%.

W: Well, it seems like there is a broad selection of schools. But we have to find out more than statistics before we can decide.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What do they want their children to have?

13. What do the speakers say about little Keith?

14. What school has the highest percentage of pupils who go on to university?

15. What are the speakers going to do next?

Section B

Passage 1

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! As instructed in our previous meeting, the subcommittee on building development has now drawn up a brief to submit to the firm's architect. In short, the building would consist of two floors. There would be a storage area in the basement be used by the research center as well as by other departments. We are, as you know, short of storage base, so the availability of a large basement would be a considerable advantage. The ground floor would be occupied by laboratories. Altogether there would be six labs. In addition, there would be six offices for the technicians, plus a general secretarial office and reception area. The first floor would be occupied by the offices of Research and Development staff. There would be a suite of offices for the Research and Development director as well as a general office for secretarial staff. It's proposed to have a staff room with a small kitchen. This would serve both floors. There would also be a library for research documents and reference materials. In addition, there would be a resource room in which audiovisual equipment and other equipment of that sort could be stored. Finally, there would be a seminar room with closed circuit television. This room could also be used to present displays and demonstrations to visitors to the center. The building would be of brick construction so it's to conform to the general style of construction on the site. There would be a pitched roof. Wall and ceiling spaces would be insulated to conform to new building regulations.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What is said about the planned basement of the new building?

17. Where would be the Research and Development director's office?
18. Why would the building be of brick construction?

Passage 2

Huang Yi works for a company that sells financial software to small and medium size businesses. His job is to show customers how to use the new software. He spends two weeks with each client, demonstrating the features and functions of the software. The first few months in the job were difficult. He often left the client feeling that even after two weeks he hadn't been able to show the employees everything they needed to know. It's not that they weren't interested; they obviously appreciated his instruction and showed a desire to learn. Huang couldn't figure out if the software was difficult for them to understand, or if he was not doing a good job of teaching. During the next few months, Huang started to see some patterns. He would get to a new client site and spend the first week going over the software with the employees. He usually did this in shifts, with different groups of employees listening to his lecture. Then he would spend the next week in installing the program and helping individuals troubleshoot. Huang realized that during the week of troubleshooting and answering questions, he ended up addressing the same issues over and over. He was annoyed because most of the individuals with whom he worked seem to have retained very little information from the first week. They asked very basic questions and often needed prompting from beginning to end. At first, he wondered if these people were just a little slow, but then he began to get the distinct feeling that part of the problem might be his style presenting information.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does Huang Yi do in his company?
20. What did Huang Yi think of his work?
21. What did Huang Yi do in addition to lecturing?
22. What did Huang Yi realize in the end?

Passage 3

As we help children get out into the world to do their learning well, we can get more of the world into the schools. Aside from their parents, most children never have any close contact with any adults except their teachers. No wonder they have no idea what adult life or work is like. We need to bring more people who are not full-time teachers into the schools. In New York City, under the teachers' and writers' collaborative, real writers come into the schools, read their works, and talk to the children about the problems of their crafts. The children love it. In another school, a practicing attorney comes in every month and talks to several classes about the law. Not the law that is in books, but the law as he sees it and encounters it in his cases. And the children listen with intense interest. Here's something even easier: let children work together, help each other, learn from each other and each other's

mistakes. We now know from this experience of many schools that children are often the best teachers of other children. What's more important, we know that when the fifth floor six-grader who is being having trouble with reading, starts helping a first grader, his own reading sharply improves. A number of schools are beginning to use what some call paired learning. This means that you let children form partnerships with other children. Do their work even including their tests together and share whatever marks or results this work gets. Just like grown-ups in the real world. It seems to work.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. Why does the speaker say most children have no idea what adult life is like?

24. What is happening in New York City schools?

25. What does the experience of many schools show?

Section C

Tests may be the most unpopular part of academic life. Students hate them because they produce fear and anxiety about being evaluated, and focus on grades instead of learning for learning's sake.

But tests are also valuable. A well-constructed test identifies what you know and what you still need to learn. Tests help you see how your performance compares to that of others. And knowing that you'll be tested on a body of material is certainly likely to motivate you to learn the material more thoroughly.

However, there's another reason you might dislike tests: You may assume that tests have the power to define your worth as a person. If you do badly on a test, you may be tempted to believe that you've received some fundamental information about yourself from the professor, information that says you're a failure in some significant way.

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In short, tests are not a measure of your value as an individual — they are a measure only of how well and how much you studied. Tests are tools; they are indirect and imperfect measures of what we know.

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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) They might be stolen goods.
B) They might be fake products.
C) They might be faulty products.
D) They might be smuggled goods.
2. A) They are civil servants.
B) They are job applicants.
C) They are news reporters.
D) They are public speakers.
3. A) The man has decided to quit his computer class.
B) The woman wants to get a degree in administration.
C) A computer degree is a must for administrative work.
D) The man went to change the time of his computer class.
4. A) A lot of contestants participated in the show.
B) The fifth contestant won the biggest prize.
C) It was not as exciting as he had expected.
D) It was sponsored by a car manufacturer.
5. A) Reading a newspaper column.
B) Looking at a railway timetable.
C) Driving from New York to Boston.
D) Waiting for someone at the airport.
6. A) He wears a coat bought in the mall.
B) He got a new job at the barbershop.
C) He had a finger hurt last night.
D) He had his hair cut yesterday.
7. A) He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition.

- B) Even his nephew can draw as well as Picasso.
 - C) He is not quite impressed with modern paintings.
 - D) Some drawings by kindergarten kids are excellent.
8. A) He should not put the cart before the horse.
- B) His conduct does not square with his words.
 - C) His attitude to student government has changed.
 - D) He has long been involved in student government.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) She left her own car in Manchester.
- B) Something went wrong with her car.
 - C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend.
 - D) Her car won't be back in a week's time.
10. A) Safety.
- B) Comfort.
 - C) Size.
 - D) Cost.
11. A) Third-party insurance.
- B) Value-added tax.
 - C) Petrol.
 - D) CDW.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) How to update the basic facilities.
- B) What to do to enhance their position.
 - C) Where to locate their plant.
 - D) How to attract investments.
13. A) Their road link to other European countries is fast.
- B) They are all located in the south of France.
 - C) They are very close to each other.
 - D) Their basic facilities are good.
14. A) Try to avoid making a hasty decision.
- B) Take advantage of the train links.
 - C) Talk with the local authorities.
 - D) Conduct field surveys first.
15. A) Future product distribution.
- B) Local employment policies.
 - C) Road and rail links for small towns.
 - D) Skilled workforce in the hilly region.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) One fifth of them were on bad terms with their sisters and brothers.
B) About one eighth of them admitted to lingering bitter feelings.
C) More than half of them were involved in inheritance disputes.
D) Most of them had broken with their sisters and brothers.
17. A) Less concern with money matters.
B) More experience in worldly affairs.
C) Advance in age.
D) Freedom from work.
18. A) They have little time left to renew contact with their brothers and sisters.
B) They tend to forget past unhappy memories and focus on their present needs.
C) They are more tolerant of one another.
D) They find close relatives more reliable.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) They have bright colors and intricate patterns.
B) They can only survive in parts of the Americas.
C) They are the only insect that migrates along fixed routes.
D) They have strong wings capable of flying long distances.
20. A) In a Michigan mountain forest.
B) In a Louisiana mountain forest.
C) In a Kentucky mountain forest.
D) In a Mexican mountain forest.
21. A) Each flock of butterflies lays eggs in the same states.
B) They start to lay eggs when they are nine months old.
C) Each generation in a cycle lays eggs at a different place.
D) Only the strongest can reach their destination to lay eggs.
22. A) Evolution of monarch butterflies.
B) Living habits of monarch butterflies.
C) Migration patterns of monarch butterflies.
D) Environmental impacts on monarch butterfly life.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Time has become more limited.
B) Time has become more precious.
C) Time is money.
D) Time is relative.
24. A) Americans now attach more importance to the effective use of time.
B) Americans today have more free time than earlier generations.
C) The number of hours Americans work has increased steadily.
D) More and more Americans feel pressed for time nowadays.
25. A) Our interpersonal relationships improve.
B) Our work efficiency increases greatly.
C) Our living habits are altered.
D) Our behavior is changed.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The first copyright law in the United States was passed by Congress in 1790. In 1976 Congress enacted the latest copyright law, __26__ the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the Copyright Act of 1909. For example, in 1909, anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a __27__ work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process __28__ a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photocopier can do the work in seconds; the limitation has disappeared. The 1909 law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings, nor did it __29__ the need to protect radio and television. As a result, __30__ of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the __31__ rewards of authors, artists, and producers. The 1976 Copyright Act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an __32__ for remedy.

Since 1976 the Act has been __33__ to include computer software, and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed __34__ the 1976 legislation.

The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice over time. As these decisions and agreements are made, we

modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to __35__ the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.



Section A

1. M: Look at these low prices at these fashionable TV sets. Something is fishy, don't you think so?

W: Well, there have been a lot of robberies recently. Some of the stolen goods may have landed here.

Q: What does the woman imply about the low price television sets?

2. M: I've been assigned to cover the governess speech today. What about you?

W: Nothing is grand as yours. I have to do an interview for the evening news about a man with dozens of cats.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

3. W: Didn't I see you going into the administration building this afternoon?

M: I needed to switch my computer class to the 950 section.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. W: I guess you watch the quiz show on television last night. What did you think about it?

M: Well, it's great. The first four contestants won only small prizes, but the fifth left with a new luxury car.

Q: What does the man say about the quiz show?

5. W: I can't find the arrival time of the New York to Boston Express on this schedule.

M: Look for New York in the left-hand column and follow it across until you find the hour listed in the Boston column.

Q: What are the speakers most probably doing?

6. W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.

M: Oh, yesterday I finally got around to that new barbershop in the mall and enjoyed their services.

Q: What can be inferred about the man?

7. W: What do you think Picasso's painting exhibited in the city museum?

M: Personally I can't quite see the meaning in his modern works. Most of them remind me of the stuff my nephew brings home from the kindergarten.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. W: Rod said he wanted to get involved in student government this year.

M: But he hasn't gone through a single meeting, has he?

Q: What does the man imply about Rod?

Conversation 1

M: Good morning, madam! Can I help you?

W: Oh, I do hope so. I have to get to Manchester today and my own car has broken down. Do you by any chance have a car available?

M: For how many days, madam?

W: Three, just until the weekend.

M: And what sort of car did you have in mind?

W: Well, that depends a bit on the price. But I normally drive a Cavalier. Do you have anything like that?

M: Yes, certainly. That's Group C which includes Cavaliers and Sierras.

W: How much are they?

M: Well, for three days, you would have to have it under the unlimited mileage conditions, which will work out cheaper for Manchester anyway. Let's see, Group C, three-to-five-day hire with unlimited mileage is 53 pounds per day.

W: I see. Does that include everything?

M: It includes third party insurance, but does not include value-added tax, petrol or CDW.

W: What's that?

M: CDW? Oh, that's to cover you in case you damage the hire car. Third party insurance only covers you for damage to another vehicle. For Group C cars it's 6 pounds per day.

W: OK. I think I'll have the Cavalier.

M: Right. Could I have your driving license please?

W: Certainly. Here we are.

M: So, it's Mrs. J.B. Courty.

W: Yes, that's right.

M: And the number is 5o9o24bc9cs, expiring the 1st of July, 2015. And you want to take it immediately?

W: Yes, I do. Please.

M: Lovely. Well, if you could just initial that box there for the CDW, and that box there to confirm you have known driving convictions. Thank you. And then sign there. Great! That's it!

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Why does the woman want to hire a car?

10. What is the woman's main consideration in hiring a car?

11. What does the daily charge include?

Conversation 2

W: So, possible locations for the plant. First, the basic facilities for the region are generally very good, at least between the three main cities, Bilbao, Vitoria in the south and San Sebastian. There is now a fast train link to the south of France and to the rest of Spain. Although improvements affect Bilbao principally, but the whole region benefits. First, the port area has been completely modernized and relocated. And the airport has also been

extended. So the basic facilities are good.

M: Right. So, are we in a position to choose one of these cities?

W: Well, let's not rush into anything. I think it would be a bad idea to assume we're going to choose a city. It might be better to think about one of the smaller towns.

M: Smaller places. Yes. So should we get details on the possible places?

W: Yes. We could do that. But, we need, I think, first to check a few things, for example, tax benefits, grants, and anything like that, for locating to a smaller place, not one of the main cities. Then we could make a better decision.

M: Yes, I agree. You've talked about the improved transport links in Bilbao. What about the links to the smaller towns? If it's a mountainous or hilly region, it could take an hour or more for a truck to reach a main road. So I think we need to look specifically at the train and road links for smaller towns.

W: Yes. You're right. Road and rail, and the financial position.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What are the speakers discussing?

13. What does the woman say about Bilbao, Vitoria and San Sebastian?

14. What does the woman think they should do?

15. What is the man concerned about?

Section B

Passage 1

In a study of older people with sisters and brothers, psychologist Debra Gold of the Duke Center for the study of aging and human development found that about 20% said they were either hostile or indifferent toward their sisters and brothers. Reasons for this ranged from inheritance disputes to hostility between spouses. But many of those who had poor relationships felt guilty. Although most people admitted to some lingering rivalry, it was rarely strong enough to end the relationship. Only four out of the 55 people interviewed had completely broken with their sisters and brothers and only one of the four felt comfortable with the break. As sisters and brothers advance into old age, closeness increases and rivalry diminishes, explains Victor Chichiarelli, a psychologist at Purdue University. Most of the elderly people he interviewed said they had supportive and friendly dealings and got along well or very well with their sisters and brothers. Only 4% got along poorly. Gold found that as people age, they often become more involved with and interested in their sisters and brothers. 53% of those she interviewed said that contact with their sisters and brothers increase in late adulthood. With family and career obligations reduced, many said they had more time for each other. Others said that they felt it was time to heal wounds. A man who had recently reconciled with his brother told Gold there's something that lets older people put aside the bad deeds of the past and focus a little on what we need now, especially when it's sisters and brothers.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the study by Debra Gold find about older people?
17. What has probably caused closeness to increase among sisters and brothers according to Victor Chichiarely?
18. What did the man who had recently reconciled with his brother tell Debra Gold about older people?

Passage 2

Monarch butterflies, the large orange and black insects, are a common summer sight in the northern United States and Canada. They brighten parks and gardens as they fly among the flowers. What makes monarch butterflies particularly interesting is they migrate - all the way to California or Mexico and back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this. Every year in the late summer, monarchs begin their migration to the south. Those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana Mississippi region. Then they fly across the Gulf of Mexico into Texas. Once in Mexico, they establish themselves in one of about 15 sites in a mountain forest. Each site provides a winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so numerous that they often cover entire trees. When spring comes, they begin their long journey north. The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine months. So one flying north might lay eggs in Louisiana and then die. The eggs of that generation may be found in Kentucky; the eggs of the next generation may end up in Wisconsin or Michigan. The last generation of the season about the fourth will make the journey back to Mexico and restart the cycle. Scientists learn about monarch butterflies' migration by capturing and placing identifying tags on the insects. By recapturing a tagged monarch and noting where it came from, the next scientist can figure out things like the butterfly's age and its routing.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What is unique about monarch butterflies according to the speaker?
20. Where do monarch butterflies settle at the end of their migration?
21. What does the speaker say about monarch butterflies' reproduction?
22. What is the talk mainly about?

Passage 3

People nowadays seem to have the sense that their time has become more limited; that compared to earlier generations, we spend more and more time working and have less and less free time to engage in leisure pursuits. But this premise turns out to be an illusion. The most comprehensive data from major time use surveys suggest that, if anything, Americans today have more free time than earlier generations. The number of hours we work has not changed much, but we spend less time now on home tasks. So we have a greater amount of time for leisure than in decades past. So why do we feel

like time is so scarce? One problem is that our time has become more valuable and as time becomes worth more money, we feel like we have less of it. Workers who bill or get paid by the hour, think lawyers and fast-food workers, report focusing more on pursuing more money than those who get paid at salary and the effect happens fast. In one experiment, people were told to play the role of consultants and bill their time at either nine dollars an hour or ninety dollars an hour. When people billed their time for ninety dollars an hour, they reported feeling far more pressed for time. Thinking about our time as money changes our behavior as well. In one study, people who were instructed to think about money before entering a cafe spent less time chatting with the other patrons and more time working. Those who were thinking about their time did the reverse, spending time socializing instead of working.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What does the speaker say people now feel about time?

24. What do the data from major time use surveys show?

25. What happens when we think about our time as money?

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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The man's tennis racket is good enough.
B) The man should get a pair of new shoes.
C) She can wait for the man for a little while.
D) Physical exercise helps her stay in shape.
2. A) The woman will skip Dr. Smith's lecture to help the man.
B) Kathy is very pleased to attend the lecture by Dr. Smith.
C) The woman is good at doing lab demonstrations.
D) The man will do all he can do assist the woman.
3. A) The woman asked the man to accompany her to the party.
B) Steve became rich soon after graduation from college.
C) Steve invited his classmates to visit his big cottage.
D) The speakers and Steve used to be classmates.
4. A) In a bus.
B) In a clinic.
C) In a boat.
D) In a plane.
5. A) 10:10.
B) 9:50.
C) 9:40.
D) 9:10.
6. A) She does not like John at all.
B) John has got many admirers.
C) She does not think John is handsome.
D) John has just got a bachelor's degree.
7. A) He has been bumping along for hours.

- B) He has got a sharp pain in the neck.
 - C) He is involved in a serious accident.
 - D) He is trapped in a terrible traffic jam.
8. A) She is good at repairing things.
- B) She is a professional mechanic.
 - C) She should improve her physical condition.
 - D) She cannot go without a washing machine.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Some witnesses failed to appear in court.
- B) The case caused debate among the public.
 - C) The accused was found guilty of stealing.
 - D) The accused refused to plead guilty in court.
10. A) He was out of his mind.
- B) He was unemployed.
 - C) His wife deserted him.
 - D) His children were sick.
11. A) He had been in jail before.
- B) He was unworthy of sympathy.
 - C) He was unlikely to get employed.
 - D) He had committed the same sort of crime.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Irresponsible.
- B) Unsatisfactory.
 - C) Aggressive.
 - D) Conservative.
13. A) Internal communication.
- B) Distribution of brochures.
 - C) Public relations.
 - D) Product design.
14. A) Placing advertisements in the trade press.
- B) Drawing sketches for advertisements.
 - C) Advertising in the national press.
 - D) Making television commercials.
15. A) She has the motivation to do the job.
- B) She is not so easy to get along with.
 - C) She knows the tricks of advertising.
 - D) She is not suitable for the position.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) The cozy communal life.
- B) Innovative academic programs.
- C) The cultural diversity.
- D) Impressive school buildings.
- 17. A) It is very beneficial to their academic progress.
- B) It helps them soak up the surrounding culture.
- C) It is as important as their learning experience.
- D) It ensures their physical and mental health.
- 18. A) It offers the most challenging academic programs.
- B) It has the world's best-known military academies.
- C) It provides numerous options for students.
- D) It draws faculty from all around the world.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) They try to give students opportunities for experimentation.
- B) They are responsible merely to their Ministry of Education.
- C) They strive to develop every student's academic potential.
- D) They ensure that all students get roughly equal attention.
- 20. A) It will arrive at Boulogne at half past two.
- B) It crosses the English Channel twice a day.
- C) It is now about half way to the French coast.
- D) It is leaving Folkestone in about five minutes
- 21. A) Opposite the ship's office.
- B) At the rear of B deck.
- C) Next to the duty-free shop.
- D) In the front of A deck.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) It is the sole use of passengers travelling with cars.
- B) It is much more spacious than the lounge on C deck.
- C) It is for the use of passengers travelling with children.
- D) It is for senior passengers and people with VIP cards.

23. A) It was named after its location.
B) It was named after a cave art expert.
C) It was named after its discoverer.
D) It was named after one of its painters.
24. A) Animal painting was part of the spiritual life of the time.
B) Deer were worshiped by the ancient Cro-Magnon people.
C) Cro-Magnon people painted animals they hunted and ate.
D) They were believed to keep evils away from cave dwellers.
25. A) They know little about why the paintings were created.
B) They have difficulty telling when the paintings were done.
C) They are unable to draw such interesting and fine paintings.
D) They have misinterpreted the meaning of the cave paints.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

If you are attending a local college, especially one without residence halls, you'll probably live at home and commute to classes. This arrangement has a lot of __26__. It's cheaper. It provides a comfortable and familiar setting, and it means you'll get the kind of home cooking you're used to instead of the monotony(□□) that __27__ even the best institutional food.

However, commuting students need to __28__ to become involved in the life of their college and to take special steps to meet their fellow students. Often, this means a certain amount of initiative on your part in __29__ and talking to people in your classes whom you think you might like.

One problem that commuting students sometimes face is their parents' unwillingness to recognize that they're adults. The __30__ from high school to college is a big one, and if you live at home you need to develop the same kind of independence you'd have if you were living away. Home rules that might have been __31__ when you were in high school don't apply. If your parents are __32__ to renegotiate, you can speed the process along by letting your behavior show that you have the responsibility that goes with maturity. Parents are more willing to __33__ their children as adults when they behave like adults. If, however, there's so much friction at home that it __34__ your academic work, you might want to consider sharing an apartment with one or more friends. Sometimes this is a happy solution when family __35__ make everyone miserable.



Section A

1. M: Before we play again, I'm going to buy a good tennis racket.

W: Your shoes aren't in a very good shape either.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. M: Barbara, I'm glad you could assist me in the lab demonstration. But aren't you supposed to go to Dr. Smith's lecture today?

W: I asked Kathy to take notes for me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. W: Steve invited me to the dinner party on Sunday evening. Have you received your invitation yet?

M: Yes. He phoned me this morning and told me he wanted all his old classmate to come to the reunion.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4. W: I'm afraid I'm a little bit seasick. I feel dizzy.

M: Close your eyes and relax. You'll be all right as soon as we come ashore.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

5. W: I wonder what's happened to our train. It should have been here 20 minutes ago according to the timetable. But it already 9:30.

M: There's no need to get nervous. The announcement says it's 40 minutes late.

Q: When is the train arriving?

6. M: John is handsome and wealthy. Believe it or not, he is still a bachelor.

W: He is a notorious guy in many girls' eyes. I'm sick of hearing his name.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. M: Cars had lined up bumper to bumper. And I've been held up on the expressway for an entire hour.

W: Really? It must be a pain in the neck. But be patient. Anyway, you can do nothing but wait.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

8. W: Yesterday I was surprised to see Mary using that washing machine you were going to throw away.

M: Yes, it's quite old and in very poor condition. Frankly speaking, that she got it working amazes me a lot.

Q: What does the man imply about Mary?

Conversation 1

M: A recent case I heard was of a man accused and found guilty of breaking into a house and stealing some money.

W: well, was he really guilty, Judge?

M: He admitted that he'd done it, and there were several witnesses saying that he had indeed done it. So I can only assume that he was guilty.

W: Why did he do it?

M: Well, the reasons were a little muddled. Probably at least it seemed in a trial that he did it to get some money to feed his family. You see, he'd been out of work for some time.

W: Well, he'd been out of work and he chose to break into a house to get money for his family and apparently in front of people that, er... could see him do it.

M: His attorney presented testimony that he had indeed applied for jobs and was listed with several employment agencies, including the State Employment Agency, but there weren't any jobs.

W: And he had no luck!

M: He had no luck and it'd been some time. He had two children and both of them were needing food and clothing.

W: So he was in desperate circumstances. Did you sentence him?

M: Yes.

W: But what good does it do to put the man into jail when he's obviously in such need?

M: This particular fellow has been in prison before.

W: For the same thing?

M: No, for a different sort of crime.

W: Huh?

M: But he did know about crime, so I suppose there are folks that just have to go back to prison several times.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What did the judge say about the case he recently heard?

10. What do we learn about the man at the time of the crime?

11. What did the judge say about the accused?

Conversation 2

M: Ah, how do you do, Miss Wenzmore?

W: How do you do?

M: Do sit down.

W: Thank you.

M: I'm glad you're interested in our job. Now, let me explain it. We plan to increase our advertising considerably. At present, an advertising agency handles our account, but we haven't been too pleased with the results lately and we may give our account to another agency.

W: What would my work entail?

M: You'd be responsible to me for all advertising and to Mr. Grunt for public relations. You'd brief the agency whoever it is on the kind of advertising campaign we want. You would also be responsible for getting our leaflets,

brochures and catalogs designed.

W: I presume you advertise in the national press as well as the trade press.

M: Yes, we do.

W: Have you thought about advertising on television?

M: We don't think it's a suitable medium for us. And it's much too expensive.

W: I can just imagine a scene with a typist sitting on an old-fashioned typing chair, her back aching, exhausted, then we show her in one of your chairs, her back properly supported, feeling full of energy, typing twice as quickly.

M: Before you get carried away with your little scene, Miss Wenzmore, I regret to have to tell you again that we are not planning to go into television.

W: That's a shame. I've been doing a lot of television work lately and it interests me enormously.

M: Then I really don't think that this is quite the right job for you here, Miss Wenzmore.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man think of their present advertising agency?

13. What would the woman be responsible for to Mr. Grunt?

14. What is the woman most interested in doing?

15. What does the man think of the woman applicant?

Section B

Passage 1

Many foreign students are attracted not only to the academic programs at a particular US college but also to the larger community, which affords the chance to soak up the surrounding culture. Few foreign universities put much emphasis on the cozy communal life that characterizes American campuses from clubs and sports teams to student publications and drama societies. "The campus and the American university have become identical in people's minds," says Brown University President Vartan Gregorian. "In America, it is assumed that a student's daily life is as important as his learning experience." Foreign students also come in search of choices. America's menu of options research universities, state institutions, private liberal-arts schools, community colleges, religious institutions, military academies—is unrivaled. In Europe," says history professor Jonathan Steinberg, who has taught at both Harvard and Cambridge, "there is one system, and that is it." While students overseas usually must demonstrate expertise in a specific field, whether law or philosophy or chemistry, most American universities insist that students sample natural and social sciences, languages and literature before choosing a field of concentration. Such opposing philosophies grow out of different traditions and power structures. In Europe and Japan, universities are answerable only to a Ministry of Education, which sets academic standards and distributes money. While centralization ensures that all students are equipped with roughly the same resources and perform at roughly the same

level, it also discourages experimentation. "When they make mistakes, they make big ones," says Robert Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities. "They set a system in wrong directions, and it's like steering a supertanker."

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say characterizes American campuses?
17. What does Brown University President Vartan Gregorian say about students' daily life?
18. In what way is the United States unrivaled according to the speaker?
19. What does the speaker say about universities in Europe and Japan?

Passage 2

Hello, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome aboard your sea-link ferry from Folkestone to Boulogne and wish you a pleasant trip with us. We are due to leave Folkestone in about five minutes and a journey to Boulogne will take approximately two hours. We are getting good reports of the weather in the Channel and in France, so we should have a calm crossing. Sun and temperatures of 30 degrees Celsius are reported on the French coast. For your convenience on the journey, we'd like to point out that there are a number of facilities available on board. There's a snack bar serving sandwiches and hot and cold refreshments situated in the front of A deck. There's also a restaurant serving hot meals situated on B deck. If you need to change money or cash travelers' checks, we have a bank on board. You can find the bank on C deck between the ship's office and the duty-free shop. Toilets are situated on B deck at the rear of the ship and on A deck next to the snack bar. For the children, there's a games room on C deck next to the duty-free shop. Here children can find a variety of electronic games. Passengers are reminded that the lounge on B deck is for the sole use of passengers travelling with cars and that there is another lounge on C deck at the front of the ship for passengers travelling without cars. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, we'd like to wish you a pleasant journey and hope that you'll travel with us again in the near future.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What does the speaker say about the sea-link ferry?
21. Where is the snack bar situated?
22. What does the speaker say about the lounge on B deck?

Passage 3

On Christmas Eve in 1994, humans entered a cave in the mountains of southeastern France for what was probably the first time in 20000 years. The vivid images of more than 300 animals that Jean-Marie Chauvet and his assistants found on the cave walls were like none that they had seen before. Unusual in the Grotte Chauvet, as the cave is now called in honor of its discoverer, are paintings of many flesh-eating animals. Other known caves from the same geographical area and time period contain only paintings of

plant-caters. The paintings in this cave refute the old theory that Cro-Magnon people painted animals that they hunted and then ate. Now many specialists believe that cave paintings were not part of a ritual to bring good luck to hunters. They point out that while deer made up a major part of their diet, there are no drawings of deer. They believe that the animals painted were those central to the symbolic and spiritual life of the times, animals that represented something deep and spiritual to the people. Scientists are hopeful that Grotte Chauvet will yield new information about the art and lifestyle of Cro-Magnon people. They readily admit, however, that little is understood yet as to the reasons why ice age artists created their interesting and detailed paintings. Scientists also wonder why some paintings were done in areas that are so difficult to get to, in caves, for example, that are 2400 feet underground, and accessible only by crawling through narrow passageways.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. How did the cave get its name?

24. What is the old theory about the paintings in the cave?

25. What do scientists readily admit according to the speaker?

Section C

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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) In a parking lot.
B) At a grocery.
C) At a fast food restaurant.
D) In a car showroom.
2. A) Change her position now and then.
B) Stretch her legs before standing up.
C) Have a little nap after lunch.
D) Get up and take a short walk.
3. A) The students should practice long-distance running.
B) The students' physical condition is not desirable.
C) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.
D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.
4. A) They will get their degrees in two years.
B) They are both pursuing graduate studies.
C) They cannot afford to get married right now.
D) They do not want to have a baby at present.
5. A) He must have been mistaken for Jack.
B) Twins usually have a lot in common.
C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is.
D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.
6. A) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.
B) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.
C) The man knows where the museum is located.
D) The man will take the woman to the museum.
7. A) They cannot ask the guy to leave.

- B) The guy has been coming in for years.
 - C) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.
 - D) They should not look down upon the guy.
8. A) Collect timepieces.
- B) Become time-conscious.
 - C) Learn to mend clocks.
 - D) Keep track of his daily activities.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is eating into its banks.
- B) It winds its way to the sea.
 - C) It is wide and deep.
 - D) It is quickly rising.
10. A) Try to speed up the operation by any means.
- B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.
 - C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible.
 - D) Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.
11. A) Find as many boats as possible.
- B) Cut trees and build rowing boats.
 - C) Halt the operation until further orders.
 - D) Ask the commander to send a helicopter.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Talk about his climbing experiences.
- B) Help him join an Indian expedition.
 - C) Give up mountain climbing altogether.
 - D) Save money to buy climbing equipment.
13. A) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.
- B) He had an unusual religious background.
 - C) He climbed mountains to earn a living.
 - D) He was very strict with his children.
14. A) They are to be conquered.
- B) They are to be protected.
 - C) They are sacred places.
 - D) They are like humans.
15. A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.
- B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.
 - C) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.
 - D) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) By showing a memorandum's structure.
- B) By analyzing the organization of a letter.
- C) By comparing memorandums with letters.
- D) By reviewing what he has said previously.
- 17. A) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.
- B) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.
- C) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.
- D) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums.
- 18. A) Style and wording.
- B) Directness and clarity.
- C) Structure and length.
- D) Simplicity and accuracy.
- 19. A) Inclusion of appropriate humor.
- B) Professional look.
- C) Direct statement of purpose.
- D) Accurate dating.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.
- B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.
- C) They try hard to make the best use of their time.
- D) They never change work habits unless forced to.
- 21. A) Sense of duty.
- B) Work efficiency.
- C) Self-confidence.
- D) Passion for work.
- 22. A) They find no pleasure in the work they do.
- B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.
- C) They are addicted to playing online games.
- D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) He lost all his property.
B) He was sold to a circus.
C) He ran away from his family.
D) He was forced into slavery.
24. A) A carpenter.
B) A master of his.
C) A businessman.
D) A black drummer.
25. A) It named its town hall after Solomon North up.
B) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.
C) It declared July 24 Solomon North up Day.
D) It hosted a reunion for the North up family.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally. When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Intolerance is the art of ignoring any views that differ from your own. It __26__ itself in hatred, stereotypes, prejudice, and __27__. Once it intensifies people, intolerance is nearly impossible to overcome. But why would anyone want to be labeled as intolerance? Why would people want to be __28__ about the world around them? Why would one want to be part of the problem in America, instead of the solution?

There are many of the explanations for intolerant attitude, some __29__ childhood. It is likely that intolerant folks grew up __30__ intolerant parents and the cycle of prejudice has simply continued for __31__. Perhaps intolerant people are so set in their ways that they find it easier to ignore anything that might not __32__ to their limited view of life. Or maybe intolerant students have simply never been __33__ to anyone different from themselves. But none of these reasons is an excuse for allowing the intolerance to continue.

Intolerance should not be confused with disagreement. It is, of course, possible to disagree with an opinion without being intolerant of it. If you understand a belief but still don't believe in that specific belief, that's fine. You are __34__ your opinion. As a matter of fact, __35__ dissenters() are important for any belief. If we all believed the same things, we would never grow, and we would never learn about the world around us. Intolerance does not stem from disagreement. It stems from fear. And fear stems from ignorance.



Section A

1. W: Oh, here's a piece of cake and a small coffee for you, sir. The total is 35 yuan. For here or to go?

M: To go. I'd like to have them in my car. Thank you.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

2. W: Oh, I must have been sitting in the same position too long. My legs have fallen asleep.

M: Shake them a little before you get up.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

3. W: It's hard to believe that half the class couldn't complete the three-thousand-meter race, isn't it?

M: I'm afraid that says something about the students' physical fitness.

Q: What does the man mean?

4. W: Have Lisa and Eric started a family yet? they've been married for two years now.

M: Eric told me that they postponed having children until he gets his doctoral degree.

Q: What do we learn about Lisa and Eric?

5. W: Hi, John. Haven't seen you for quite a few days. I heard from guys at the gym you've been sick. How are you feeling now?

M: They must have confused me with my brother Jack. Anyway, he's feeling better now.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Excuse me. Will it take me long to get to the museum that opens to the public recently?

M: No, it's no distance at all. In fact, I'm going in the same direction. Come and I'll show you the way when we get to the crossroads.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7. M: See that guy over there in the corner. He comes in every Friday night around six and he just sits there for hours.

W: It's odd. But there is not much we can do as long as he orders something to drink.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. W: You certainly have a lot of clocks. There seems to be one in every room.

M: My family gave them to me because I have trouble keeping track of time.

Q: What does the man's family want him to do?

Conversation 1

M: Watch it, Mary!

W: What's the matter?

M: This is the end of the road. There's a river just beyond those trees.

W: Another river? I've never seen so many rivers anywhere in my life. Let's go take a look.

M: This river is wide and deep.

W: Yeah, you're sure right about that. We aren't going to be able to put any ordinary bridge across this one.

M: Do we have to get the trucks over to the other side?

W: That's what they told me.

M: What about a ferry?

W: That's what we'll have to do if I can't think of anything else, but it'll really slow down the operation.

M: What about flying the equipment over in a helicopter.

W: we'd have to take the big trucks apart and then put them back together again, slower than a ferry and a lot more expensive.

M: What're you going to do then?

W: Well, I'm beginning to get an idea. Have you ever heard of a pontoon bridge?

M: No. What's that?

W: It's a bridge that's supported on boats. The boats are anchored at regular distances and they carry the weight of the bridge.

M: I guess that might work if you have enough boats, but won't it take a long time to build them?

W: Maybe we can buy them.

M: Buy them?

W: From some of the native villagers. I've seen some fairly big rowing boats.

M: I don't know about that? Most of those boats are pretty light.

W: Yeah, but if we tied up a bunch of them together, they might support a road. Let's find out anyhow.

M: OK.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What do the speakers say about the river beyond the trees?
10. What were the speakers told to do?
11. What do the speakers decide to do finally?

Conversation 2

W: Did your father encourage you to climb Mt. Qomolangma?

M: No. I did ask him to pull some strings so that I could climb with an Indian expedition and he flatly said "No". He climbed so that we wouldn't have to.

W: Did you climb any mountains with him when you were a kid?

M: Mt. Biciroy, a training peak.

W: What did he say at the top?

M: He didn't talk much, but from his smile, I could see he was proud.

W: The Sherpa view of climbing is different from the western view.

M: We Sherpas believe that mountains are places where the gods live, especially Mt. Qomolangma. Before we climb, we perform religious ceremonies to ask god for permission and safe passage. Sherpas don't have any interest in climbing mountains. Mostly they climb as a necessity to make money, but the western world looks at Mt. Qomolangma as another rock and says, "Wow, this is the highest mountain. Let's go conquer it." You don't conquer Mt. Qomolangma. You go on Mt. Qomolangma, just as if you are crawling into your mother's lap.

W: Let's talk about the day you reached the summit of Mt. Qomolangma.

M: My desire to climb Mt. Qomolangma grew even more after my father died in 1986. I wanted to climb to understand him. Throughout the whole climb, I thought about it. On the final day, I felt my father was pulling or pushing me, because I didn't know where this energy came from. When I finally got to the top, I cried. I could see my dad there with a big smile.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What did the man ask his father to do?

13. What do we learn about the man's father from the conversation?

14. How do westerners view mountains according to the man?

15. What does the man say about his climb to the summit of Mt. Qomolangma?

Section B

Passage 1

There are a few differences in the organization of memorandums and letters. Memorandums and letters differ somewhat in appearance. "To" and "From" replace a letter's inside address and signature block, for example. Further, letters are usually sent outside the organization, while memorandums are usually internal messages. As internal messages, memorandums tend to be more informal and more direct than their letter counterparts. One survey of 800 business people showed they spent from 21 to 38 percent of their time writing memorandums. There must be a lot of executives overwhelmed by the number of memorandums they received. As a result, competition for the readers' time places importance on directness and clarity in memorandums, so perhaps even more so than with letters. Memorandum should start with the statement of the purpose early in the message. Memorandums also need special visual treatment: keep paragraphs short, much like newspaper articles. Computers increasingly aid mid and upper level managers who prepare their own memorandums without secretarial help. If you prepare your own correspondence, realize the importance of dating your messages. Knowing precisely when you recommended, ordered, signed or asked about something often is crucial. Computers often can date information for you easily. Another characteristic that can set memorandums apart from letters is

the inclusion of humor. When the internal message is light-hearted and relatively unimportant, humor in a memorandum can distinguish its author as a person with personality and depth. As long as the humor is on target, does not embarrass others, is not overdone, and is not too frequent, it can reflect positively on its author.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. How does the speaker start his talk?
17. What did the survey of 800 businesspeople show?
18. What does the speaker say is most important in memorandum writing?
19. What characteristic of a memorandum can make readers think highly of its writer?

Passage 2

At school and at work, I have noticed that people have different kinds of work habits. Some people are collaborators, who like to work in groups. They find that doing a project with someone else makes the job more pleasant and the load lighter. Collaborators never work alone unless they are forced to. A second category I had noticed is the advice-seeker. An advice-seeker does the bulk of her work alone, but frequently looks to others for advice. When this worker has raised a crucial point in her project, she may show it to a classmate or a co-worker just to get another opinion. Getting the advice of others makes this worker feel secure about her project as it takes shape. Another type of worker I have noticed is the slacker. A slacker tries to avoid work whenever possible. If he seems to be busy at the computer, he is probably playing a game online. And if he is writing busily, he's probably making his grocery list. Slackers will do anything except the work they are paid to do. The final type of worker is the loner. This type of worker prefers working alone. This type of worker has confidence in his ability, and is likely to feel that collaboration is a waste of time. Loners work with others only when they are forced to. Collaborators, advice-seekers, slackers and loners have different work styles, but each knows the work habits that help him or her to get the job done.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What do collaborators and loners have in common?
21. In what aspect does an advice-seeker differ greatly from a loner?
22. What do we learn about slackers?

Passage 3

Before the Civil War, if you were black and born a freeman, you could still be forced into slavery. That's what happened to Solomon Northup. Northup was born a free man in Minerva, New York in 1808. He was a carpenter and talented drummer. In 1834, he and his wife moved to Saratoga Springs, New York, where they had three children. In 1841, Northup met two men who claimed to be from a circus. Because he needed the money, Northup agreed

to join them as a drummer in Washington D. C. Once they reached Washington, however, the men drugged, chained, robbed, and sold him to a slave trader. Northup was shipped south to New Orleans along with other slaves, where he was sold in a slave market. He spent the next twelve years as a slave, working for three masters. Northup worked hard and endured much cruelty, but he was always looking for the chance to escape or contact his family and friends in New York. Finally in 1852, Northup befriended Samuel Bass, a Canadian carpenter. With his help, Northup sent a letter to his friends in New York. Through the help of his friends, he regained his freedom in 1853. Northup returned to New York, where he was finally reunited with his family. Northup has many descendants, who gathered together in Saratoga Springs on July 24, 1999, for a tribute to their ancestor. The town of Saratoga Springs declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day to remember the suffering of Northup and other African-Americans who lived as slaves.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What happened to Solomon Northup in 1841?
24. Who helped Northup regain contact with his friends?
25. What did the town of Saratoga Springs do?

Section C

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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Prepare for his exams.
B) Catch up on his work.
C) Attend the concert.
D) Go on a vacation.
2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
3. A) An article about the election.
B) A tedious job to be done.
C) An election campaign.
D) A fascinating topic.
4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.
B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.
5. A) He is going to visit his mother in the hospital.
B) He is going to take on a new job next week.
C) He has many things to deal with right now.
D) He behaves in a way nobody understands.
6. A) A large number of students refused to vote last night.
B) At least twenty students are needed to vote on an issue.
C) Major campus issues had to be discussed at the meeting.
D) More students have to appear to make their voice heard.
7. A) The woman can hardly tell what she likes.

- B) The speakers like watching TV very much.
 - C) The speakers have nothing to do but watch TV.
 - D) The man seldom watched TV before retirement.
8. A) The woman should have registered earlier.
- B) He will help the woman solve the problem.
- C) He finds it hard to agree with what the woman says.
- D) The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Persuade the man to join her company.
- B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.
- C) Expand their domestic business.
- D) Export bikes to foreign markets.
10. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.
- B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
- C) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.
- D) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.
11. A) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.
- B) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
- C) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
- D) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
12. A) Report to the management.
- B) Conduct a feasibility study.
- C) Attract foreign investments.
- D) Consult financial experts.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.
- B) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.
- C) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.
- D) Anything that can be used to produce power.
14. A) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
- B) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
- C) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.
- D) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
15. A) Start developing alternative fuels.
- B) Minimize the use of fossil fuels.
- C) Find the real cause for global warming.
- D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) A refined taste for artistic works.
B) The ability to predict fashion trends.
C) Strict professional training.
D) Years of practical experience.
- 17. A) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
B) Conducting trade in artworks with dealers overseas.
C) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
D) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
- 18. A) She is free to do whatever she wants.
B) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
C) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
D) She has access to fashionable things.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) Make suggestions to the local authorities.
B) Voice his complaints to the city council.
C) Get involved in his community.
D) Join in neighborhood patrols.
- 20. A) Violation of community regulations.
C) Increase of police patrols at night.
B) Renovation of the vacant buildings.
D) Deterioration in the quality of life.
- 21. A) They need assistance from the city.
B) They may take a long time to solve.
C) They are too big for individual efforts.
D) They have to be dealt with one by one.
- 22. A) He had caught the bus just in time.
B) He had done a small deed of kindness.
C) He had read a funny poster near his seat.
D) He had got some groceries at a big discount.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Pressure and heart disease.
B) Childhood and healthy growth.
C) Stress and depression.
D) Family life and health.
24. A) It was in the process of reorganization.
B) It experienced a series of misfortunes.
C) His mother died of a sudden heart attack.
D) His wife left him because of his bad temper.
25. A) They would give him a triple bypass surgery.
B) They could remove the block in his artery.
C) They would try hard to save his life.
D) They could do nothing to help him.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

When most people think of the word "education," they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casing, the teachers __26__ stuff "education."

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not __27__ the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the __28__ of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the __29__ Harvard philosopher, "is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him."

And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, "I know, learn from me." He said, rather, "Look into your own selves and find the __30__ of truth that God has put into every heart, and that only you can kindle(□□) to a __31__"

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of __32__, and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really "knows" geometry-because the principles of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out.

So many of the discussions and __33__ about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they __34__ what should "go into" the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, "I spend so much time studying that I don't have a chance to learn anything," was clearly expressing his __35__ with the sausage-casing view of education.



Section A

1. W: Can you come to the concert with me this weekend? Or do you have to prepare for exams?

M: I still have a lot to do, but maybe a break would do me good.

Q: What will the man probably do?

2. W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to Hong Kong?

M: It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They had forced the plane to fly to Japan, but all the passengers and crew members landed safely.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. M: Helen, this is the most fascinating article I've ever come across. I think you should spare some time to read it.

W: Oh, really? I thought that anything about the election will be tedious.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

4. W: I'm not going to trust the restaurant critic from that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.

M: It definitely wasn't worth the wait.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. W: Do you know what's wrong with Mark? He's been acting very strangely lately.

M: Come on. With his mother hospitalized right after he's taken on a new job, he's just gone a lot on his mind.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Mark?

6. W: There were only 20 students at last night's meeting, so nothing could be voted on.

M: That's too bad. They'll have to turn up in great numbers if they want a voice on campus issues.

Q: What does the man mean?

7. M: I try to watch TV as little as possible, but it's so hard.

W: I didn't watch TV at all before I retired, but now I can hardly tear myself away from it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. W: I'm having a problem registering for the classes I want.

M: That's too bad, but I'm pretty sure you'll be able to work everything out before this semester starts.

Q: What does the man mean?

Conversation 1

W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. We'll have to tackle the problems of the exporting step by step. And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.

M: Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit the market here is limited.

M: Yes, but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls. So I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

W: I agree. That's why I am suggesting exporting. Because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge high prices.

W: Exactly.

M: But, wait a minute. Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our cost and we could end up no better off, maybe worse off.

W: OK. Now there are extra costs involved. But if we do it right, they can be built into the price of the bike and we can still be competitive.

M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?

W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

M: There will be a lot of problems.

W: Nothing we can't handle.

M: Um...I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with the feasibility study.

W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you be on my side.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does the woman intend to do?

10. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

11. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?

12. What do the speakers agree to do?

Conversation 2

W: What does the term "alternative energy source" mean?

M: When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum, a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there was a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things. Wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.

W: Is it a threat of running out of petroleum real?

M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it is

being produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the mass petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

W: Is that the most important reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?

M: There are two very clear reasons to do so. One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and the greenhouse effect.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

14. What do most experts agree on according to the man?

15. What does the man think we should do now?

Section B

Passage 1

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with rocks, pots, dishes and pans. The year before, she visited Mexico and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers were bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do, because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?
17. What does Karen's job involve?
18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

Passage 2

Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area's city councilwoman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. Mark read from the charts, police patrols cut back, illegal parking up 20%. People were supposed to suggest solutions to the councilwoman. It was too much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here." As he neared the bus stop on his way home, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and a baby. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted and the groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. "You gotta stay with mom", he said. Then he picked up the street groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks!" She said. "You've got great timing!" "Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus. "Small acts of kindness add up." Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What did Mark think he should start doing?
20. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?
21. What did Mark think of the community's problems?
22. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

Passage 3

A distressing childhood can lead to heart disease. What about current stresses — Longer workouts, threats of layoffs, collapsing pension funds? A study last year in the *Lancet* examined more than 11,000 heart attack sufferers from 52 countries. It found that in the year before their heart attacks, patients had been under significantly more strains than some 30,000 healthy control subjects. Those strains came from work, family, financial troubles, depression in other causes. "Each of these factors individually was associated with increased risk," says Doctor Salim Yusef, Professor of medicine and candidate at McMaster University and senior investigator on the study. Together, they accounted for 30% to overall heart attack risk. But people

respond differently to high-pressure work situations, whether it produces hard problems seems to depend on whether you have a sensitive control over life or live at the mercy of circumstances and superiors. That was experiences of Johna Connell, a Rockford Illinois laboratory manager, who suffered his first heart attack in 1996 at the age of 56. In the two years before, his mother and two of his children had suffered serious illnesses, and his job had been changed in a re-organization. "My life seemed completely out of control," he says, "I had no idea where I would end up." He ended up in hospital due to a block in his artery. Two months later, he had a triple bypass surgery. The second heart attack when he was 58, left his doctor shaking his head. "There's nothing more we can do for you," doctors told him.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What does the passage mainly discuss?

24. What do we learn about Johna Connell's family?

25. What did Johna Connell's doctors tell him when he had a second heart attack?

Section C

When most people think of the word "education," they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing.

Into this empty casing, the teachers are supposed to stuff "education."

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not inserting the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the drawing-out of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the distinguished Harvard philosopher, "is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him."

And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, "I know, learn from me."

He said, rather, "Look into your own selves and find the spark of truth that God has put into every heart and that only you can kindle to a flame."

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of schooling, and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really "knows" geometry— because the principles of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out.

So many of the discussions and controversies about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they are concerned with what should "go into" the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, "I spend so much time studying that I don't have a chance to learn anything," was clearly expressing his dissatisfaction with the sausage-casing view of education.

2015 年 6 月 四六级

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The woman thinks she is cleverer than the man.
B) The man behaves as if he were a thorough fool.
C) The man is unhappy with the woman's remark.
D) The woman seldom speaks highly of herself.
2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
C) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
D) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
3. A) At a travel agency.
B) At a hotel front desk.
C) At a checkout counter.
D) At a commercial bank.
4. A) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.
B) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
C) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
D) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.
5. A) Prof. Laurence is going into an active retirement.
B) Prof. Laurence has stopped conducting seminars.
C) The professor's graduate seminar is well received.
D) The professor will lead a quiet life after retirement.
6. A) Assigning Leon to a new position.
B) Finding a replacement for Leon.
C) Arranging for Rodney's visit tomorrow.
D) Finding a solution to Rodney's problem.
7. A) Photography is one of Helen's many hobbies.

- B) Helen asked the man to book a ticket for her.
 - C) The photography exhibition will close tomorrow.
 - D) Helen has been looking forward to the exhibition.
8. A) The speakers share the same opinion.
- B) Steve knows how to motivate employees.
 - C) The man has a better understanding of Steve.
 - D) The woman is out of touch with the real world.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is well paid.
- B) It is stimulating.
 - C) It is demanding.
 - D) It is fairly secure.
10. A) A quick promotion.
- B) Free accommodation.
 - C) Moving expenses.
 - D) A lighter workload.
11. A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
- B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
 - C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
 - D) He has to sign a long-term contract.
12. A) The woman will help the man make a choice.
- B) The man is going to attend a job interview.
 - C) The man is in the process of job hunting.
 - D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.
- B) To inquire about the current financial market situation.
 - C) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.
 - D) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.
14. A) Long-term investment.
- B) A three-month deposit.
 - C) Any high-interest deposit.
 - D) Any high-yield investment.
15. A) She treated him to a meal.
- B) She gave him loans at low rates.
 - C) She offered him dining coupons.
 - D) She raised interest rates for him.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) Strict professional training.
- B) Years of practical experience.
- C) A refined taste for artistic works.
- D) The ability to predict fashion trends.
- 17. A) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.
- B) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
- C) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
- D) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
- 18. A) She has access to fashionable things.
- B) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
- C) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
- D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.
- B) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
- C) It represents several countries that export coffee.
- D) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.
- 20. A) The freezing weather in Brazil.
- B) The impact of global warming.
- C) The increased coffee consumption.
- D) The fluctuation of coffee prices.
- 21. A) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
- B) He is young, handsome and single.
- C) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
- D) He is tall, rich and intelligent.
- 22. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
- B) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
- C) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
- D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) They were held up in a traffic jam.
B) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.
C) They were late for the first morning bus.
D) They were delayed by the train for hours.
24. A) It was cancelled because of an unexpected strike.
B) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
C) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
D) It was postponed due to terrible weather.
25. A) Go overseas.
B) Stay at home.
C) Take romantic cruises.
D) Take escorted trips.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Why would an animal kill itself? It seems a strange question, and yet it is one that has __26__ some people for a long time. The lemming(□□) is one such animal. Lemmings periodically commit mass __27__, and no one knows just why!

The small __28__, which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in nests they make underground. When their food supply is __29__ large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life.

However, when the lemmings' food supply becomes too low to support the population, a singular __30__ commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, a journey that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their __31__ march until they reach the sea.

The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most __32__ only a short time before they tire, sink, and drown.

A common theory for this unusual phenomenon is that the lemmings do not realize that the ocean is such __33__ water. In their cross-country journey, the animals must traverse many smaller bodies of water, such as rivers and small lakes. They may __34__ that the sea is just another such swimmable

__35__ But no final answer has been found to the mystery.



Section A

1. W: A clever man hides his virtues within himself. A fool keeps them on his tongue.

M: You mean, I'm singing my own praises. In that case, I'm a fool, a thorough fool.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to Hong Kong?

M: It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They have forced the plane to fly to Japan. But all the passengers and crewmembers landed safely.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. M: I'd like to transfer money from my checking account to my savings account.

W: Ok, give me the numbers of both accounts and some identification, please.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

4. W: I'm not going to trust the restaurant critic from that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.

M: It definitely wasn't worth the wait.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. W: I can't believe Professor Laurence is going to retire.

M: He's still going to lead a graduate seminar each semester though.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: Bob, I really think we should meet to figure out what to do about replacing Leon. We have to find someone soon.

M: I can't come right now. I've got a meeting with Rodney. It might take all today, can we meet tomorrow?

Q: What does the woman want to discuss with the man?

7. W: Helen won't be coming to work tomorrow. She's finally going to the photograph exhibition.

M: Oh, so she managed to get a ticket after all.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. W: Steve has insisted a few ways of motivating the employees. I think he is out of touch with the real world.

M: You just took the words out of my mouth. Let's try to persuade him to see things our way.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

M: I'd like to go to the States, but if I took the job there, I wouldn't get a very good salary.

W: Really? I thought salaries were high there, but there will be some French benefits presumably.

M: Oh yes, it would be stimulating and it has some advantages.

W: What else do you have in mind?

M: Well, there is a position in Portugal.

W: How does it compare?

M: It would offer greater security because it will be on a home-based contract.

W: And salary?

M: Much better, I get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.

W: Presumably you will be given moving expenses for the Portugal job?

M: Yes, but just to complicate matters, there is a possibility of a post in Sao Paulo.

W: That's Brazil, isn't it?

M: Yes and I get promotion if I took a post there.

W: I would love to go to Brazil.

M: But there are some disadvantages, and I have to do a five-year term there.

W: That's no problem surely.

M: Well, not at the moment, but if they were a change in family circumstances I'll be along way from home.

W: But if you worried about distance, isn't it the same problem with the States?

M: Yes, but in the States I'd be on an annual contract so I could leave fairly quickly if I needed to.

W: In Portugal?

M: Well, that's always next door, isn't it? I could visit home every few months if necessary.

W: I can see you have got a difficult choice to make.

M: Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet, in fact I haven't even been called for an interview.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard?

9. What does the man say about the job in the States?

10. What benefit would the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo?

11. What does the man say of the disadvantage of working in Brazil?

12. What do we learn from the end of the conversation?

Conversation 2

W: Good morning, High Mountain Savings and Loan. How may we help you?

M: Well, I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate to deposit account.

W: Well, let's see what we can do for you. High Mountain is currently offering a rate of 6.4% on a 13 weeks account with the minimum deposit of only 12,000 dollars, 6.55% on the minimum deposit of 25,000 dollars, and 6.7% on the deposit of 50,000 dollars. Those we have a yield of 6.55%, 6.71% and 6.87% respectively.

M: Rate and yield? I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.

W: Well sir, the rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and a yield is a total percentage you'll receive on your account if you leave your money with us for a year to year, at the same interest rate.

M: Oh, well, uh, but I'm not interested in long-term investing and three-month sounds just fine.

W: Then perhaps you like to open one of our high finance money market checking accounts, with the minimum balance of only 50,000 dollars, you get an interest of 6.1% on any amount over that. For a year yield that's 6.27%. Of course, there is no penalty for early withdraw.

M: Eh... no, thank you, I...

W: Or could we persuade you to save with us so we offer you with dining coupons those that will get you a 25% discount, at many of the areas or leading restaurants. And it costs you only 12 dollar and 95 cents.

M: Look, I....I think I'll just call around for more information. Thank you for your time.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard?

13. What is the man's purpose in making the phone call?

14. What is the man most interested in?

15. What did the woman do to persuade the man to deposit in her bank?

Section B

Passage 1

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers work for just one department in a store, but the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco, and returned with rugs, pots, dishes, and pans. The year before, she visited Mexico, and brought back hand-made tablecloths, mirrors with frames of tin, and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful, so they were used to decorate the whole store. This year, Karen is traveling in Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her, by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets in small towns and villages whenever she can

arrange for it. She's always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the traveling that she has to do. because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way place. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard?

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?

17. What does Karen's job involve?

18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

Passage 2

Vaukin de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York. Brazil's most important product is coffee, and coffee is Vaukin's business. He works for an international coffee institute. It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. The institute wants more people to drink more coffee. That hasn't been easy to do for the last few months. A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. The shortage has caused the prices to go very high. Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again. All the countries that are represented in the institute want people to continue drinking coffee. They spend a lot of time explaining the recent rising of price to newspaper reporters. They want the public to understand the reason for the shortage. A month ago, Vaukin was put in charge of an advertising campaign. The campaign will try to encourage people to keep on drinking coffee. Sometimes, Vaukin misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, but he likes life in New York. He is young, only 27 years old and he is a good-looking bachelor. There are a lot of women to meet in New York, and a lot of places to go with them. When he misses home, there are several Brazilian restaurants where he can go and speak Portuguese, his native language. The last few weeks, however, he's been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard?

19. What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?

20. What cause the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?

21. What do we learn about Vaukin de Silver?

22. What has occupied Vaukin's mind for the last few weeks?

Passage 3

Last summer my wife and I had saved for a year to be able to take a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands. Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we would have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. We should have known the

long-distance trains are often many hours late. We should have taken an early one to allow extra time. We should have, but we didn't. And we missed the boat. Because there won't be a refund on our cruise fare, if we returned home, we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city and air fare to flight to the first island on the ship's route two days later. We missed half the cruise. This year we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us. We had to pay the full price in advance for an escorted tour. We should've been enjoying that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we've known there would be a strike against our airline? And why haven't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour bus company and so on. To avoid trouble like this, we ought to get more travel experience. But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. We are planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard?

23. Why does the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?
24. What did the speaker say about their trip this year?
25. What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?

Section C

Why would an animal kill itself? It seems a strange question, and yet it is one that has 26. puzzled some people for a long time. The lemming() is one such animal. Lemmings periodically commit mass 27. suicide, and no one knows just why!

The small 28. creatures, which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in nests they make underground. When their food supply is 29. sufficiently large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life.

However, when the lemmings' food supply becomes too low to support the population, a singular 30. migration commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, a journey that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their 31. destructive march until they reach the sea.

The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most 32. float on water only a short time before they tire, sink, and drown.

A common theory for this unusual phenomenon is that the lemmings do not realize that the ocean is such 33. a huge body of water. In their cross-country journey, the animals must traverse many smaller bodies of water, such as rivers and small lakes. They may 34. assume that the sea is just another such swimmable 35. obstacle. But no final answer has been found to

the mystery.

2015 □ 12 □ □□□

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) The restaurant offers some specials each day.
B) The restaurant is known for its food varieties.
C) The dressing makes the mixed salad very inviting.
D) The woman should mix the ingredients thoroughly.
2. A) He took over the firm from Mary.
B) He is running a successful business.
C) He failed to foresee major problems.
D) He is opening a new consulting firm.
3. A) Someone should be put in charge of office supplies.
B) The man can leave the discs in the office cabinet.
C) The man may find the supplies in the cabinet.
D) The printer in the office has run out of paper.
4. A) He has to use a magnifying glass to see clearly.
B) The woman can use his glasses to read.
C) He has the dictionary the woman wants.
D) The dictionary is not of much help to him.
5. A) Redecorating her office.
B) Majoring in interior design.
C) Seeking professional advice.
D) Adding some office furniture.
6. A) Problems in port management.
B) Improvement of port facilities.
C) Delayed shipment of goods.
D) Shortage of container ships.
7. A) Their boss.

- B) A colleague.
 - C) Their workload.
 - D) A coffee machine.
8. A) Call the hotel manager for help.
- B) Postpone the event until a later date.
- C) Hold the banquet at a different place.
- D) Get an expert to correct the error.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He shares some of the household duties.
- B) He often goes back home late for dinner.
- C) He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.
- D) He dines out from time to time with friends.
10. A) To take him to dinner.
- B) To talk about a budget plan.
- C) To discuss an urgent problem.
- D) To pass on an important message.
11. A) Foreign investors are losing confidence in India's economy.
- B) Many multinational enterprises are withdrawing from India.
- C) There are wild fluctuations in the international money market.
- D) There is a sharp increase in India's balance of payment deficit.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) They have unrealistic expectations about the other half.
- B) They may not be prepared for a lifelong relationship.
- C) They form a more realistic picture of life.
- D) They try to adapt to their changing roles.
13. A) He is lucky to have visited many exotic places.
- B) He is able to forget all the troubles in his life.
- C) He is able to meet many interesting people.
- D) He is lucky to be able to do what he loves.
14. A) It is stressful.
- B) It is full of fun.
- C) It is all glamour.
- D) It is challenging.
15. A) Bothered.
- B) Amazed.
- C) Puzzled.
- D) Excited.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) Maintain the traditional organizational culture.
- B) Learn new ways of relating and working together.
- C) Follow closely the fast development of technology.
- D) Learn to be respectful in a hierarchical organization.
- 17. A) How the team integrates with what it is supposed to serve.
- B) How the team is built to keep improving its performance.
- C) What type of personnel the team should be composed of.
- D) What qualifications team members should be equipped with.
- 18. A) A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.
- B) Teams must consist of members from different cultures.
- C) Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.
- D) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) It is a platform for sharing ideas on teaching at the University of Illinois.
- B) It was mainly used by scientists and technical people to exchange text.
- C) It started off as a successful program but was unable to last long.
- D) It is a program allowing people to share information on the Web.
- 20. A) He visited a number of famous computer scientists.
- B) He met with an entrepreneur named Jim Clark.
- C) He sold a program developed by his friends.
- D) He invested in a leading computer business.
- 21. A) They had confidence in his new ideas.
- B) They trusted his computer expertise.
- C) They were very keen on new technology.
- D) They believed in his business connections.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) Prestige advertising.
- B) Institutional advertising.
- C) Word-of-mouth advertising.
- D) Distributing free trial products.

- 23. A) To sell a particular product.
- B) To build up their reputation.
- C) To promote a specific service.
- D) To attract high-end consumers.
- 24. A) By using the services of large advertising agencies.
- B) By hiring their own professional advertising staff.
- C) By buying media space in leading newspapers.
- D) By creating their own ads and commercials.
- 25. A) Decide on what specific means of communication to employ.
- B) Conduct a large-scale survey on customer needs.
- C) Specify the objectives of the campaign in detail.
- D) Pre-test alternative ads or commercials in certain regions.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally. When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Extinction is a difficult concept to grasp. It is an __26__ concept. It's not at all like the killing of individual lifeforms that can be renewed through normal processes of reproduction. Nor is it simply __27__ numbers. Nor is it damage that can somehow be remedied or for which some substitute can be found. Nor is it something that simply affects our own generation. Nor is it something that could be remedied by some supernatural power. It is rather an __28__ and final act for which there is no remedy on earth or in heaven. A species once extinct is gone forever. However many generations __29__ us in coming centuries, none of them will ever see this species that we extinguish.

Not only are we bringing about the extinction of life __30__, we are also making the land and the air and the sea so toxic that the very conditions of life are being destroyed. __31__ basic natural resources, not only are the nonrenewable resources being __32__ in a frenzy(狂) of processing, consuming, and __33__, but we are also ruining much of our renewable resources, such as the very soil itself on which terrestrial(陆地的) life depends.

The change that is taking place on the earth and in our minds is one of the greatest changes ever to take place in human affairs, perhaps the greatest, since what we are talking about is not simply another historical change or cultural __34__, but a change of geological and biological as well as psychological order of __35__.



Section A

1. W: Wow, what a variety of salads you've got on your menu! Could you recommend something special?

M: Well, I think you can try this mixed salad. We make the dressing with fresh berries.

Q: What does the man mean?

2. W: I was talking to Mary the other day and she mentioned that your new consulting firm is doing really well.

M: Yes. Business picked up much faster than we anticipated. We now have over 200 clients.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

3. M: Do you know where we keep flash discs and printing paper?

W: They should be in the cabinet if there are any. That's where we keep all of our office supplies.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4. W: The print in this dictionary is so small. I can't read the explanations at all.

M: Let me get my magnifying glass. I know I just can't do without it.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: I'm considering having my office redecorated. The furniture is old and the paint is chipping.

M: I'll give you my sister-in-law's number. She just graduated from an interior design academy and will give a free estimate.

Q: What is the woman considering?

6. W: We have a full load of goods that needs to be delivered. But we can't get a container ship anywhere.

M: That's always been a problem in this port. The facilities here are never able to meet our needs.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

7. W: Why didn't Rod get a pay raise?

M: The boss just isn't convinced that his work attitude warranted it. She said she saw him by the coffee machine more often than at his desk.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

8. W: The hotel called, saying that because of a scheduling error, they won't be able to cater for our banquet.

M: I know an Indian restaurant on the High Street that offers a special dinner for groups. The food is excellent and the room is large enough to accommodate us.

Q: What does the man suggest they do?

Conversation 1

M: Hello, Jane.

W: Hello, Paul.

M: Please come in. I'm just getting ready to go home. Susan is expecting me for dinner. I wanted to be on time for a change.

W: Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul, but it is rather important.

M: That's OK. What's the problem?

W: Well, Paul, I won't keep you long. You see there is a problem with the exchange rates. The Indian Rupee has taken a fall on the foreign exchange market. You see there has been a sharp increase in Indian's balance of payment deficit.

M: I see. That's serious, isn't it?

W: Well, as you know, there have been reports of unrest India, and the prospects for the Rupee look pretty gloomy.

M: And that's going to affect us, as if we didn't have enough problems on our hands.

W: So I thought it would be wise to take out forward exchange cover to protect our position on the outstanding contracts.

M: Just a minute. Forward exchange cover? Now what does that mean exactly?

W: Well, it means that Jayal Motors enters into a commitment to sell Indian Rupees at the present rate.

M: I see. And how will that benefit us?

W: Well, Jayal Motors won't lose out if the Indian Rupee falls further.

M: What will it cost, Jane?

W: A small percentage, about 1% and that can be built into the price of the bike.

M: Well, I don't suppose there is much choice. All right, Jane, let's put it into action.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What do we learn about the man's daily life?

10. Why did the woman come to see the man?

11. What makes the woman worry about the Indian Rupee?

Conversation 2

W: Charles, among other things, you are regarded as one of the America's great masters of the Blues - a musical idiom does essentially about loss, particularly the loss of romantic love. Why does love die?

M: People often get into love affairs because they have unrealistic expectations about somebody. Then when the person doesn't turn out to be who they thought he or she was, they start thinking "maybe I can change him or her." That kind of thinking is a mistake. Because when the dust settles, people are going to be pretty much what they are. It's a rare thing for anybody to be able to change who they really are. And this creates a lot of

problems.

W: At 62, you continue to spend a large percentage of your life touring. What appeals to you about life on the road?

M: Music. I don't especially love life on the road, But I figure if you are lucky enough to be able to do what you truly love doing, you've got the ultimate in life.

W: What's the most widely-held misconception about the life of a famous musician?

M: People think it's all glamour. Actually we have the same trouble as they do. Playing music doesn't mean life treats you any better.

W: How do you feel about being recognized everywhere you go?

M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now. But I still find it fascinating. You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on site and know all your music. I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and by music.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the man say about most people when they get into love affairs?

13. What does the man say about himself as a singer on the road most of his life?

14. What do most people think of the life of a famous musician?

15. How does the man feel whenever he is recognized by his fans?

Section B

Passage 1

Changing technology and markets have stimulated the team approach to management. Inflation, resource scarcity, reduced personnel levels and budget cuts have all underscore the need for better coordination in organizations. Team management provides for this coordination. Team management calls for new skills if personnel potential is to be fully realized. Although a team may be composed of knowledgeable people, they must learn new ways of relating and working together to solve cross-functional problems. When teams consist of experienced employees from hierarchical organizations who have been conditioned to traditional organizational culture, cooperation may not occur naturally. It may need to be created. Furthermore, the issue is not just how the team can function more effectively, but how it integrates with the overall organization or society that it supposedly serves. A group of individuals is not automatically a team. Therefore, team building may be necessary in order to improve the group's performance. Casey, an expert in this field, suggests that the cooperation process within teams must be organized, promoted and managed. He believes that team corporation results when members go beyond their individual capabilities, beyond what each is used to being and doing. Together, the team may then produce something

new, unique and superior to that of any one member. For this to happen, he suggests the multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and other's cultural influences and limitations. They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertedness. If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What should team members do to fully realize their potential?
17. What needs to be considered for effective team management?
18. What conclusion can we draw from what Casey says?

Passage 2

In early 1994, when Mark Andreessen was just 23 years old, he arrived in Silicon Valley with an idea that would change the world. As a student at the University of Illinois, he and his friends had developed a program called Mosaic, which allowed people to share information on the World Wide Web. Before Mosaic, the Web had been used mainly by scientists and other technical people, who were happy just to send and receive text. But with Mosaic, Andreessen and his friends had developed a program which could send images over the Web as well. Mosaic was an overnight success. It was put on the university's network at the beginning of 1993. And by the end of the year, it had over a million users. Soon after, Andreessen went to seek his fortune in Silicon Valley. Once he got there, he started to have meetings with a man called Jim Clark, who was one of the Valley's most famous entrepreneurs. In 1994, nobody was making any real money from the Internet which was still very slow and hard to use. But Andreessen had seen an opportunity that would make him and Clark rich within two years. He suggested they should create a new computer program that would do the same job as Mosaic but would be much easier to use. Clark listened carefully to Andreessen, whose ideas and enthusiasm impressed him greatly. Eventually, Clark agreed to invest three million dollars of his own money in the project, and to raise an extra 15 million from venture capitalists who were always keen to listen to Clark's new ideas.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What do we learn about Mosaic?
20. What did Andreessen do upon arriving in Silicon Valley?
21. Why were venture capitalists willing to join in Clark's investment?

Passage 3

Advertising informs consumers about the existence and benefits of products and services and attempts to persuade them to buy them. The best form of advertising is probably word-of-mouth advertising which occurs when people tell their friends about the benefits of products or services that they have

purchased. Yet virtually no providers of goods or services rely on this alone, but use paid advertising instead. Indeed many organizations also use institutional or prestige advertising which is designed to build up their reputation rather than to sell particular products. Although large companies could easily set up their own advertising departments, write their own advertisements and buy media space themselves, they tend to use the services of large advertising agencies. These are likely to have more resources and more knowledge about all aspects of advertising and advertising media than a single company. It is also easier for a dissatisfied company to give its account to another agency than it would be to fire its own advertising staff. The client company generally gives the advertising agency an agreed budget, a statement of the objectives of the advertising campaign, known as a brief and an overall advertising strategy concerning the message to be communicated to the target customers. The agency creates advertisements and develops a media plan, specifying which media will be used and in which proportions. Agencies often produce alternative ads or commercials that are pre-tested in newspapers, television stations, etc., in different parts of the country before a final choice is made prior to a national campaign.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What is probably the best form of advertising according to the speaker?
23. What does the speaker say is the purpose of many organizations' using prestige advertising?
24. How do large companies generally handle their advertising?
25. What would advertising agencies often do before a national campaign?

Section C

Extinction is a difficult concept to grasp. It is an eternal concept. It's not at all like the killing of individual life forms that can be renewed through normal processes of reproduction. Nor is it simply diminishing numbers. Nor is it damage that can somehow be remedied or for which some substitute can be found. Nor is it something that simply affects our own generation. Nor is it something that could be remedied by some supernatural power. It is rather an absolute and final act for which there is no remedy on earth or in heaven. A species once extinct is gone forever. However many generations succeed us in coming centuries, none of them will ever see this species that we extinguish.

Not only are we bringing about the extinction of life on a vast scale, we are also making the land and the air and the sea so toxic that the very conditions of life are being destroyed. As regards basic natural resources, not only are the nonrenewable resources being used up in a frenzy(狂) of processing, consuming, and disposing, but we are also ruining much of our renewable resources, such as the very soil itself on which terrestrial(陆地的) life depends. The change that is taking place on the earth and in our minds is one of the

greatest changes ever to take place in human affairs, perhaps the greatest, since what we are talking about is not simply another historical change or cultural modification, but a change of geological and biological as well as psychological order of magnitude.

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Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

1. A) She is impatient to learn computer programming.
B) She is unaware her operation system is outdated.
C) She is unable to use the new computer program.
D) She is amazed at the fast change of technology.
2. A) He has long been fed up with traveling.
B) He prefers to stay home for the holiday.
C) He is going out of town for a couple of days.
D) He is annoyed by the heavy traffic downtown.
3. A) The challenges facing East Asia.
B) The location for their new office.
C) Their expansion into the overseas market.
D) The living expenses in Tokyo and Singapore.
4. A) A number of cell phones were found after the last show.
B) The woman forgot where she had left her cell phone.
C) The woman was very pleased to find her cell phone.
D) Reserved tickets could be picked up at the ticket counter.
5. A) The building materials will be delivered soon.
B) The project is being held up by bad weather.
C) The construction schedule may not be met.
D) Qualified carpenters are not easy to find.
6. A) She is getting very forgetful these days.
B) She does not hold on to bitter feelings.
C) She resents the way she is treated.
D) She never intends to hurt anyone.
7. A) The man wants to rent a small apartment.

- B) The woman has trouble getting a mortgage.
 - C) The woman is moving to a foreign country.
 - D) The man is trying to sell the woman a house.
8. A) They are writing a story for the Morning News.
- B) They are facing great challenges to get re-elected.
 - C) They are launching a campaign to attract women voters.
 - D) They are conducting a survey among the women in town.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Touch his heart.
- B) Make him cry.
 - C) Remind him of his life.
 - D) Make him feel young.
10. A) He is good at singing operas.
- B) He enjoys complicated music.
 - C) He can sing any song if he likes it.
 - D) He loves country music in particular.
11. A) Go to a bar and drink for hours.
- B) Go to an isolated place to sing blues.
 - C) Go to see a performance in a concert hall.
 - D) Go to work and wrap himself up in music.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) How he became an announcer.
- B) How he writes news stories.
 - C) How he makes his living.
 - D) How he does his job.
13. A) They write the first version of news stories.
- B) They gather news stories on the spot.
 - C) They polish incoming news stories.
 - D) They write comments on major news stories.
14. A) Reading through the news stories in a given period of time.
- B) Having little time to read the news before going on the air.
 - C) Having to change the tone of his voice from time to time.
 - D) Getting all the words and phrases pronounced correctly.
15. A) It shows where advertisements come in.
- B) It gives a signal for him to slow down.
 - C) It alerts him to something important.
 - D) It serves as a reminder of sad news.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 16. A) It gives pleasure to both adults and children.
- B) It is often carried around by small children.
- C) It can be found in many parts of the world.
- D) It was invented by an American Indian.
- 17. A) They were made for earning a living.
- B) They were delicate geometric figures.
- C) They were small circus figures made of wire.
- D) They were collected by a number of museums.
- 18. A) In art.
- B) In geometry.
- C) In engineering.
- D) In circus performance.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. A) They offer students a wide variety of courses.
- B) They attract students from all over the world.
- C) They admit more students than they can handle.
- D) They have trouble dealing with overseas students.
- 20. A) Everyone will benefit from education sooner or later.
- B) A good education contributes to the prosperity of a nation.
- C) A good education is necessary for one to climb the social ladder.
- D) Everyone has a right to an education appropriate to his potential.
- 21. A) He likes students with high motivation.
- B) He enjoys teaching intelligent students.
- C) He tailors his teaching to students' needs.
- D) He treats all his students in a fair manner.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. A) It is mostly imported from the Middle East.
- B) It is a sure indicator of its economic activity.
- C) It has a direct impact on the international oil market.
- D) It equals more than 30 million barrels of oil each day.

23. A) It eventually turns into heat.
B) It is used in a variety of forms.
C) Its use is chiefly responsible for air pollution.
D) Part of it is lost in the process of transmission.
24. A) When it is used in rural areas.
B) When it is environment-friendly.
C) When it operates at near capacity.
D) When it operates at regular times.
25. A) Traffic jams in cities.
B) Inefficient use of energy.
C) Fuel shortage.
D) Global warming.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, When the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Graphics are used in textbooks as part of the language of the discipline, as in math or economics, or as study aids. Authors use graphic aids to __26__ and expand on concepts taken up in the text because graphics are yet another way of portraying relationships and __27__ connections.

Graphics are used extensively in natural sciences and social sciences. Social scientists work with statistics __28__ data, and the best way to present these statistics is often in graphic form. Graphics are included not merely as a means of making the information easier for the student to grasp, but as an integral part of the way social scientists think. Many textbooks, __29__ those in economics, contain appendixes that provide specific information on reading and working with graphic material.

Make it a practice to __30__ attentively the titles, captions, headings, and other material connected with graphics. These elements __31__ and usually explain what you are looking at. When you are examining graphics, the __32__ questions to ask are (a) What is this items about? and (b) What key idea is the author __33__.

One warning: Unless you integrate your reading of graphics with the text, you may make a wrong assumption. __34__, from a chart indicating that 33 percent of firstborn children in a research sample did not feel close to their fathers, you might assume that some dreadful influence was at work on the firstborn children. However, a careful reading of the text __35__ that most of

the firstborn children in the sample were from single-parent homes in which the father was absent.



Section A

1. W: I'm so frustrated with this new computer program. I just can't figure it out.

M: I know what you mean. It can be overwhelming, especially since the technology is always changing. By the time you learn one program, it's outdated.

Q: What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

2. W: Don't you wish you were going away for the holiday?

M: No, I'm happy to stay at home. It's pretty irritating having to fight all that holiday traffic just to get out of town for a couple of days.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. W: We're new in East Asia, so we have to be careful in choosing the location for our regional office.

M: Well, Tokyo and Singapore are both attractive, but the living expenses there are incredibly high.

Q: What are the speakers discussing?

4. W: Excuse me, did anybody see my cell phone after the last show? It may have slipped out of my pocket during the performance.

M: In fact, we found several. Please go check at the ticket counter.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. W: Will you be able to complete the project on time?

M: Well, I'm having my carpenters work full time, but some of the important building materials are being delayed at the customs.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. W: I wish I hadn't hurt Jane's feelings like that. You know I never meant to.

M: One thing I like about Jane is she doesn't harbor resentment. I guess she'll have forgotten all about it by tomorrow.

Q: What does the man say about Jane?

7. M: The next place I will show you is going for a great price. The owners are moving to a foreign country, so they have to sell it immediately.

W: It's beautiful. I like the small apartment attached to the back. We could rent it out to help with our mortgage payments.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

8. W: Did you read the Morning News? They did a story on our election campaign.

M: Sure. I guess it will spark some interest among the women in town. Without

their votes, we won't be able to win the election.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: Charles, as a singer, do you ever make yourself cry when you sing?

M: No, not at this age. I'm an old man. But the songs can still get through to me.

W: What song writers are currently exciting you?

M: I don't know much about song writers. Once in a while, I'll listen to the radio to see what they are putting out, but it's not too often I hear something I like. Somebody like Art Tatum can make me sit up and take notice, but some music, like rap, isn't very musical and I can't learn anything from it. You got to do something more than talk to me.

W: What's the most difficult kind of music to sing?

M: It depends. If I like something, I can sing it. I did the opera Porgiam best and that's said to be a complicated piece of music. And I can do country music, blues and love songs. On the other hand, I can't sing something I don't like and that's one of my defects.

W: Can you perform music that's out of tune with the mood you might be in on a given night?

M: Yes, because when you sing, you are like an actor performing a part. Once you get out there, you become that part - only you're using music instead of dialogue. I am the kind of a person that if my personal life is hurting, I can go to work and the music will take over. It's like a guy who goes to a bar and drinks. For those few hours, I can wrap myself up in my music.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What does Charles say songs can do when he sings them?

10. What does Charles say about himself as a singer?

11. What would Charles do when his personal life is hurting?

Conversation 2

W: I wonder if you could tell me a little bit about your job as a radio announcer. What do you actually do and how do you prepare for your job?

M: Well, in the news room I am sitting with reporters and news-subs, as though I am sitting in a newspaper news room.

W: Sorry, what do you mean by news-subs?

M: They are sub-editors. They are the people who write the news stories as they come in. The stories are then passed to the senior duty editor and the assistant editor. As stories go through the chain of people, they are refined, corrected and sorted out until they come finally to me and I have a chance to read through most stories before I go on the air. Of course, sometimes things happen at the last moment and I don't have a chance. So I've just got to do my best, and take a couple of seconds to look through the first few lines before I launch into something. Because it's such a pity if you start off on a

bright tone on a story and suddenly realize you are talking about some people having been killed in a road crash. It is very important to just have a quick flip through.

W: There is nothing to mark what is out of entity on your piece of paper?

M: No, I have my own little mark. If it's something sad, I'll put a small cross at the top. That's my little clue. So while I am working on the news, I'm just absorbing the news and checking pronunciations.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What does the woman want to know about the man?

13. What does the man say news-subs do?

14. What does the man say is a big challenge for him?

15. What role does the man say his small cross place?

Section B

Passage 1

You probably know what a mobile is, but the mobile I'm talking about is a delicate object of decoration hanging from the ceiling and moving gently with every breath. It delights both children and adults. Now, do you know who invented the mobile? This lovely creation was the work of an American artist named Alexander Calder. Calder became interested in making things when he was a child. And even then he often used wire in his constructions. When he went to college, he studied engineering rather than art. But he quickly realized that art was his real passion. He also loved the circus, and many of his early artworks were small circus figures made with wire. In about 1930, Calder turned from realistic wire figures to abstract ones. He began constructing objects that have circles, squares and other geometric shapes. To get the shapes to move, he used small motors. Then he went one step beyond these early mobiles. He got the shapes in his constructions to move by themselves. A mobile may look simple as it shifts in the wind, but it requires careful construction to work properly. Calder used his engineering knowledge to create his first mobiles. Often these consisted of small pieces of brightly printed metal strung by wire to a thicker base wire. Calder learnt how to find the precise point to connect each wire so that all the pieces will sway in harmony. In doing so, he created an art form for people all over the world to copy and enjoy.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about a mobile?

17. What do we learn about many of Alexander Calder's early artworks?

18. Where does Alexander Calder's real passion lie?

Passage 2

If sheer numbers provide any proof, America's universities are the envy of the world. For all their troubles, the United States' 3500 institutions were flooded

with more than half a million students from 193 countries last year. Asia led the way, with the biggest number from China, followed by Japan and India. Most European and Asian universities provide an elite service to a small number of people. While fully 60% of all US high school graduates attend college of some point in their life, just 30% of the comparable German population, 28% of the French, 20% of the British, and 37% of the Japanese proceed beyond high school. Britains who pass their A levels may still not qualify for a top university at home, but find American universities far more welcoming. Some US schools acknowledge the rigor of European secondary training, and will give up to a year's credit to foreigners who have passed their high school exams. "The conception that everyone has a right to an education appropriate to his potential is a highly democratic and compassionate standard," says Marven Breselor, a professor at Princeton University. True, not all US students can match the performance of their foreign counterparts, but the American institutions do offer students from rich and poor families alike the chance to realize their full potential. "America educates so many more people at university that one can't expect all those who go to be as intelligent as the much narrower band in British universities," says professor Christopher Rakes at Boston university, "I'm not against elitism, but I happen to like having people who are more eager to learn."

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What does the speaker say about America's universities?
20. What is American's view on education according to Professor Marven Breselor?
21. What do we learn from Professor Christopher Rakes' remark?

Passage 3

Every year, people in America use energy equal to over 30 million barrels of oil each day. That's energy in all forms—oil, gas, coal, nuclear, solar and even wind power. Viewed from scientists' standpoint, all the energy contained in fuel either now or in the future becomes heat. Some of the heat is used directly or produces useful work; the rest is lost or rejected, radiated into the atmosphere from the engines, motors, boilers and all the other energy-consuming machinery that makes Americans' wheels go around. If we could figure out how to improve the efficiency with which we use energy, we can do a lot more work with the energy that is available. With money and careful planning, we can boost efficiency up to a point. Yet improvement won't come easily, it won't come overnight and there are limits beyond which not even science can take us. According to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, about three quarters of the energy we use to move things, including ourselves, accomplishes no useful work. In terms of efficiency and cleanness, buses, trains and other forms of public or mass transportation are superior to the private automobile. But only if they operate at near capacity, otherwise, their overall efficiency is poor. For some people, mass transit may answer all

transportation needs. For others, a combination of mass transit and private transportation may be desirable. Better design and wiser use of both mass transit systems and private vehicles will play an important part in helping America get more out of energy used for transportation.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 22. What does the speaker say about energy used in the United States?
- 23. What do scientists say about energy contained in fuel?
- 24. When does mass transit prove superior to private vehicles?
- 25. What seems to be the speaker's biggest concern?

Section C

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2013 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 CDADBABC 9-11 ACB 12-15 DCBA 16-18 DDC 19-22 BACA 23-25 DBB
26. Legislation 27. instruction 28. efficient 29. dropout 30. motivation 31.
discipline 32. contend 33. in favor of 34. at their disposal 35. inferior to

2013 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 ADCBBCDB 9-12 CAAC 13-15 CAD 16-19 ABDB 20-22 DCD 23-25 DBA
26. abused 27. industrial 28. extremes 29. extinguished 30. mysteries 31. tear
apart 32. toxic 33. capable of 34. manifested 35. a multitude of

2014 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 DADCABDA 9-11 CBC 12-15 DDBA 16-18 DCC 19-22 DBAB 23-25 CAB
26. anxiety 27. identifies 28. compares to 29. a body of 30. motivate 31.
define 32. fundamental 33. ruined 34. In short 35. imperfect

2014 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 ACDBBDAB 9-11 BDA 12-15 CDAC 16-18 ACB 19-22 CDCC 23-25 ABD
26. taking into consideration 27. literary 28. imposed 29. anticipate 30.
violations 31. financial 32. avenue 33. amended 34. in the wake of 35.
interpret

2014 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 BADCBADA 9-11 CBA 12-15 BCDD 16-18 ACC 19-21 BDD 22-25 ABCA
26. advantages 27. characterizes 28. go out of 29. seeking 30. transition 31.
appropriate 32. reluctant 33. acknowledge 34. interferes 35. tensions

2014 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 CBBDACAB 9-11 CDA 12-15 BBAD 16-19 CDBA 20-22 DBB 23-25 DAC
26. manifests 27. discrimination 28. uninformed 29. dating back to 30.
imitating 31. generations 32. conform to 33. exposed 34. entitled to 35.
knowledgeable

2015 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 CDAACDBD 9-12 CBAC 13-15 CDB 16-18 ADB 19-22 BADC 23-25 BAC
26. are supposed to 27. Inserting 28. drawing-out 29. Distinguished 30. spark
31. Flame 32. Schooling 33. Controversies 34. are concerned with 35.
dissatisfaction

2015 □ 6 □ □□□

1-8 CCDDABDA 9-12 BADC 13-15 ABC 16-18 DAC 19-22 CABB 23-25 DAB
26. puzzled 27. suicide 28. creatures 29. sufficiently 30. migration 31.
destructive 32. float on water 33. a huge body of 34. assume 35. obstacle

2015 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 CBCAADDC 9-11 BDD 12-15 ADCB 16-18 BAD 19-21 DBA 22-25 CBAD

26. eternal 27. diminishing 28. absolute 29. succeed 30. on a vast scale 31. As regards 32. used up 33. disposing 34. modification 35. magnitude

2015 □ 12 □ □□□

1-8 CBBACBDC 9-11 ACD 12-15 DABD 16-18 ACA 19-21 BDA 22-25 DACB

26. illustrate 27. clarifying 28. derived from 29. particularly 30. preview 31. set the stage 32. principal 33. communicating 34. For instance 35. reveals